The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Swing heresy trial was continued in Chicago yesterday.

—Harvey & George's paper mill, in Wellsburg, West Virginia, was burned on Monday. Loss $50,000; uninsured.

—The seventh annual convention of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association opened in Chicago yesterday.

—The pilgrims to Rome are arriving in New York city. The aggregate sum which they have received to present to the Pope amounts to $300,000.

—The second annual meeting of the Railway Association of America, composed of all the Presidents, Superintendents and General Managers of all the railroads in the United States and Canada, will be held in Indianapolis to-day.

—Mr. David Linton, who recently gave the Cincinnati Bethel one hundred thousand dollars, has also requested the City Council to designate a suitable improvement for the Fifth street Market space, between Main and Walnut, to cost fifty thousand dollars, and he will contribute the money for that purpose.

—The Supreme Court of Michigan has rendered an important decision in the case of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal against the Governor of Michigan. It settles the general principle that a mandamus cannot in any case issue against the Governor. The court also decided in the Detroit Park case, brought to compel the Mayor to sign bonds, that the Mayor is right in refusing to sign or execute the bonds, and that the park act is unconstitutional.

—The New York *Times* reports the appointment of Mr. Disbrecker as Police Commissioner, and says: "It seems to be the opinion that New York was never cursed with so dishonest and disreputable a Mayor as we have at this moment in Havemeyer. The *World*, we observe, seems to think that he is insane, and this is really only a hypothesis which can be put forward to clear him of the charge of being one of the most unprincipled men ever known to public life in this city."

NEW YORK.

Labor Reform Convention.

Alleged Street Cleaning Frauds.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1874.

Labor Reform Convention.

The annual convention of the American Labor Reform League closed its sessions yesterday morning. The session was devoted to the fifth anniversary of the Anti Usury Society.

Edward Palmer, President of the society, made a brief address, saying the taking of usury or interest was a system of iniquity, the abolition of which was the only hope of human emancipation. Usury is love of money; systemized it makes injustice the rule and villainy fashionable. It is the sole source of the poverty and degradation of the race.

Dr. C. S. Weeks said that to collect rents on houses or lands, to charge interest or to gain money in any manner without labor, was theft.

The following resolution gave rise to a protracted discussion at the afternoon session:

Resolved, That the price of labor should be governed by the amount and not the kind performed. The plea that it costs more to prepare for a certain kind, as in professions, is without foundation. It is an injustice, and it perpetuates the evil it creates. The question is just a broad as it is long. If it costs much for the preacher or artist to learn to prepare the sermon or picture, it also costs much for the mechanic or farmer to buy them, and the layman cannot hope to become a preacher, or the ditch digger a business man, except by an equalization of wages to enable them to fit themselves for such positions. The aristocracy of labor is opposed to the law of exchange, which alone should apply here. Equal pay, giving choice of occupation, would be for the best good of each and all, as it would tend to place right men and women in right places.

Alleged Street Cleaning Frauds.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen to inquire into the alleged street cleaning frauds, and to collate the evidence taken before the Legislative Committee, Alderman Ottendorfer expressed the opinion that the evidence taken before the Legislative Committee was sufficient warrant for the interference of the Mayor, but that he thought Mayor Havemeyer would not move in the matter. Mr. Falconer said the Mayor would not do anything.

These two Aldermen have been continuously identified with the reform movement and have heretofore been strong friends of the Mayor. Commenting upon their remarks at the meeting, the *Times* says: "If Havemeyer had the opportunity of assisting in any fresh frauds upon the public, or of placing some low adventurer in office, he would be prompt enough to take advantage of it, but as it is simply a case of protecting the public against the misapplication of its funds the Mayor is not very likely to do anything."

Investigation Into the Department of Charities.

The Commissioners of Accounts have begun the investigation of the Financial Bureau of the Department of Charities, in connection with which wrong doing has been alleged. The President of the Department had a long talk with the Mayor yesterday on the subject, and the conversation was conducted in vigorous language, and not altogether in a pleasant tone. While the Mayor and the Police and Charities Commissioners are being thus presented to public notice, Comptroller Green, through the new Court House Commission, the Commissioners of Public Works, and the old Board of Supervisors are introducing themselves to further notice by a contest for the control of the forty or three men and sixty-five women employed to keep the uncompleted new Court House in order.

Weston's Walk.

Weston resumed his walk this morning at 6:38, and at one o'clock had finished his one hundred and thirty-third mile. While making the one hundred and fifteenth mile last night he was accompanied by five policemen, their presence being deemed necessary owing to a statement that Joe. Coburn, who was present and had bet against Weston completing one hundred and fifteen miles in a stipulated time, had attempted to bother him. When the task was finished Coburn and his friends adjourned to a neighboring saloon, where Coburn quarreled with a man about a bet, brutally assaulted him, and was arrested.

Samana Bay Company.

An application was made in the Supreme Court for an order winding up the Samana Bay Company and appointing a receiver. The petitioner is a creditor named Wm. Rowland, who says there were two other companies, the Samana Bay Company of San Domingo, owing all the debts, and the Samana Bay Company of New York, owning all the property.

UNIONTOWN.

A Fire in Connellsville—The Stamp Murder Trial—Jury Quashed.

Special to the Gazette.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 12, 1874.

A fire broke out this morning in Horter's photograph gallery in Connellsville. Owing to the fact that the town is possessed of no facilities for subduing conflagrations, considerable damage was done. The loss, it is said, will amount to about five thousand dollars. There was no insurance.

An adjourned session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced here yesterday morning. The business of greatest importance before it was the third trial of Jacob Stamp for the murder of Alpheus Glover, in Henry Clay township, in July, 1872. Owing to the unlawful drawing of the jury, the panel was quashed and the prisoner remanded to jail. KELLEY.

DAKOTA.

Trial of Wintermute for the Murder of Secretary McCook.

YANKTON, May 12.—The case against Wintermute, charged with the murder of Secretary McCook, was called for trial yesterday morning, and after disposing of two or three motions, the work of empanneling a jury began. Up to the time of adjournment thirteen jurors had been called. Of these twelve declared that they had formed an opinion and were excused. The thirteen having been passed for cause, the defense insisted peremptorily that the charges must first come from the prosecution instead of the defense, and after an extended argument the court adjourned until this morning with the question still pending. A good deal of interest is felt in the trial, and the court room was crowded during the day, several ladies being present. The prosecution is under the chief management of Hon. Jason B. Brown, Secretary of Wyoming Territory, and the defense by the Hon. Leonard Swee, of Chicago, with other local attorneys on either side. Justice Shannon presides.

THE TURF.

Lexington Races—Second Day.

LEXINGTON, May 12.—First race, a mile and a half dash. The contestants were Tom Bowling and Jean Voljeau. Both horses are four years old. During the race the excitement ran high, with frequent rounds of cheers. The time is said to be the fastest on record for the distance—2:34¾. The race was won by Tom Bowling, he leaving his opponent at least three seconds behind. Tom continued the race as far as the two mile pole, when he reached in the remarkable time of 3:27¾. The betting stood in the proportion of 5 to 1 in favor of Tom Bowling.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Geneva Award Bill Passed by the Senate.

Important Amendment to the New Finance Bill.

The House Engaged on the Passenger Steamboat Law.

The Utah Contested Election Decided in Favor of Cannon.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1874.

SENATE.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the bill supplementary to an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar.

Soldiers' Pay.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on a bill amendatory of an act to increase the pay of soldiers of the United States army. Placed on the calendar.

New Finance Bill.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the new finance bill, which proposed to strike out the following words in the second section of the bill: "And each national banking association now organized or hereafter to be organized shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve one-fourth part of the coin rece ved by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits," and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "And each of said associations shall keep and maintain as a part of its lawful money reserve one-third of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, unless such associations shall elect to exchange such proportion of coin for bonds of the United States of a character herein provided for, which shall therefrom, until the first of January, 1878, be delivered to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, and which may afterwards be held by such association and considered a part of its reserve, three per cent. only of the interest upon which bonds shall be paid to such association or to any holder thereof, and the remaining two per cent. shall be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the whole amount of gold thus received shall be applied by him exclusively to the payment of six per cent. 5-20 bonds of the United States." Ordered that the amendment be laid on the table and be printed.

Protection of Frontier Settlers.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations. Placed on the calendar.

Peabody School.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the bill granting a site to the Peabody school at St. Augustine, Fla.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment providing that if at any time there should be any one excluded on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude that the grant shall revert to the United States.

Mr. SCHURZ said it was evident that there would be debate upon this bill, and he, therefore, objected to its consideration now, as the Senate had agreed yesterday to go ahead with the Geneva award bill to-day.

The bill was laid over.

Relief Bill.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill for the relief of James M. Prun, late Colonel of the Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Placed on the calendar.

Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a substitute for the bill relating to the Texas Pacific Railroad, introduced by him on the 23d ult. It proposes to empower the Texas Pacific Railroad Company to secure, by one or more mortgages upon the whole or any portion of its line, the construction bonds hereofore authorized to be issued, and to cancel the mortgages now on record with the Secretary of the Interior so far as the same can be done without prejudice to existing rights, and to substitute there or the mortgage or mortgages hereby authorized, which substitute mortgages shall expressly reserve all rights which may have been acquired under the existing mortgages, provided that the aggregate of said bonds to be issued under and required by said mortgage or mortgages shall not exceed the limit hereinbefore fixed by Congress, and said mortgages for the division east of Fort Worth shall embrace the roads and property of the Southern Trans Continental Railway Company, heretofore merged in and consolidated with the Texas Pacific Railway Company under the laws of Texas, and which would so merged and shall for that and for all other purposes be deemed and taken to be a part of said Texas Pacific Railway, and shall hereafter be subject to all the provisions and limitations of the act of Congress incorporating said company and of the supplements thereto. Placed on calendar.

Army Officers' Furloughs.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Military Committee, reported a bill amendatory of the act increasing the pay of soldiers. It provides that the thirty days' leave to which an officer is entitled each year without a reduction of pay may become cumulative for a term not exceeding four months in four years, when applied for by officers stationed west of the 100th meridian or in Texas or in Dakotah. Placed on the calendar.

Crimes by Military Persons.

Mr. WADLEIGH from the Military Committee, reported a bill relative to crimes committed by military persons. It proposes to invest general courts martial with a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the courts of the States and Territories in regard to the crime of murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, burglary, larceny and assault and battery when committed within their respective limits by persons in the military service of the United States, provided that the punishments shall not exceed those prescribed by the respective States and Territories. Placed on the calendar.

Geneva Award.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Geneva Award bill, the pending question being an amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out the clause excluding the claims of insurance companies.

Mr. SCHURZ said the dealings of this Government with the money derived from the Geneva tribunal should be marked by strict fairness, and every effort should be made to carry out the spirit of that tribunal. The situation and policy of the United States was such that it might be expected that this country would remain free from a great conflict of the world, and it would be to our interest to carry out the spirit of that tribunal and carefully guard against any vague notions of national losses or national indemnity. If such a precedent should be established as the bill proposes it might be very troublesome for us if we should ever as a neutral power become involved in a similar difficulty.

Mr. CONKLING said he would support the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Thurman). He announced his opposition to the feature of the bill establishing a special court, and said some regular court should be selected for the adjudication of claims and the right of appeal be given. He favored the plan of the House bill, and said he would probably offer an amendment similar to it. Certainly underwriters should be allowed to have their say in court.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that in the distribution of the relief fund the money should go to the immediate those who lost by the war. If insurance companies lost by the war, let them be indemnified. Why should they have more than indemnity?

Mr. STOCKTON gave notice that he would offer an amendment to the twelfth section forbidding the allowance of claims where the party injured had received indemnity from any insurance company, so as to provide that no claim shall be allowed in behalf of any claimant unless such claimant shall show to the satisfaction of the court that during the late rebellion the sum of his losses exceeded the sum of his gains.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a legal argument in reply to the objections against the bill, and maintained that the principle of the bill had been sustained by judicial decisions in the United States Courts for many years. He quoted from Judge Story's and other decisions in the cases of American vessels destroyed in the war of 1812, and contended that the wrong committed by Great Britain was not against the individual citizen, but against the nation, and that was the principle which governed the presentation of our case at Geneva, and he said no nation would or could with respect submit questions of its relations or obligations to its own citizens to a foreign tribunal.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out the clause excluding the claims of insurance companies, and it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 27.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment that all claims provable or to be allowed under the act shall be estimated and adjudicated upon the basis of United States gold coin at the time of the loss.

At the request of several Senators it was agreed that this amendment should be debated, and that the agreement made yesterday should be laid aside for the present.

Mr. SHERMAN, in support of his amendment, said that these vessels were destroyed upon the high seas, and all their commercial relations were with foreign marts of the world, where gold was the standard. The claimants might file their claims at a currency value, and they might then amount to twenty million dollars or thirty million dollars.

Mr. HOWE said that the amendment had better be adopted, though he did not think it would be possible for any court to award the value of a piece of property now at its currency value ten years ago. However, the amendment would do no harm.

Mr. CONKLING favored the amendment, and said the bill provided that interest should be allowed to claimants.

Mr. Sherman's amendment was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 21.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments of the court created by the bill in coin, and for the purpose of raising such coin directing him to issue and sell bonds of a similar character to the new five per cent. bonds. Agreed to.

Mr. STEWART offered an amendment that all expenses incurred by the United States in negotiating the award and in the care and distribution of the same shall be remursed before any private claim is paid. Agreed to—Yeas 21, nays 20.

The bill was then passed—yeas 26, nays 17.

The War in Arkansas.

Mr. CLAYTON, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There is a condition of affairs in the State of Arkansas that may invoke Federal interference, and

WHEREAS, Joseph Brooks and Elisha Baxter are each assuming to exercise the office of Governor of that State, each having called on the President of the United States for aid to suppress domestic violence, and have called the Legislature of that State to meet in extra session, and have each surrounded himself with large armed forces, and

WHEREAS, Martial law has been proclaimed in several counties of the State and business has been suspended in Little Rock, the Capital of the State, and the rights of persons and property are jeopardized, and

WHEREAS, In consideration of the foregoing, it is the duty of the Government of the United States to be fully informed of the true situation of affairs in said State, and also as to whether or not the State has a government republican in form, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three members of this body be appointed to forthwith proceed to the State of Arkansas, with power to fully investigate into the cause of the disturbance in affairs therein, and also to inquire as to who is the lawful Governor of said State by reason of having been elected to said office by the legal voters thereof, and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Laid over and ordered printed.

Mr. CLAYTON submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate if not incompatible with the public interest, all papers and correspondence relating to the troubles in the State of Arkansas that may be in his possession. Laid over and ordered printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Freedman's Bank.

Mr. BROMBERG endeavored to bring up the question of the Freedman's Bureau Bank, but he was objected to, and a statement was made by Mr. MERRIAM that the Committee on Banking and Currency would report to-morrow or next day a bill on that subject.

In connection with the matter the Speaker remarked that comment had been made on the fact that the papers sent to the House on the subject had not been ordered printed, but had been sent to the Banking Committee.

Mr. BROMBERG explained that the papers had been so endorsed. Neither the Speaker nor Clerk could have comprehended what they required.

Finally the matter went over, with the understanding that a bill will be reported to-morrow or next day, and an hour given to its discussion.

Utah Contested Election.

Mr. HAZLETON (Wis.), from the Committee on Elections, called up the Utah contested election case, the report being that Maxwell, the contestant, was not duly elected, and that Cannon, the sitting member, was. He also offered as an amendment the following resolution:

WHEREAS Geo. R Maxwell has prosecuted a contest against the sitting member, Geo. Q. Cannon, now occupying a seat in the Forty-third Congress as Delegate for the Territory of Utah, charging, among other things, that said Cannon is disqualified from holding and is unworthy of a seat on the floor of this House, for the reason that he was at the date of his election, to-wit, the fifth day of August, 1872, and prior thereto had been and still is openly living and cohabiting with four woman as his wives under the pretended sanction of a system of polygamy, which system he notoriously endorses, against the statute of the United States, approved July 1st, 1862, which declares the same to be a felony, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and Government of the United States, and in abuse of the privileges of representation accorded to said Territory of Utah, and that he has taken and since refunded, all to which is inconsistent with his duties and allegiance to said Government of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Evidence in support of such charge has been brought to the official notice of the Committee on Elections, therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections inquire into said charge, and report to the House as to the truthfulness thereof, and recommend such action on the part of the House in the premises as shall seem most appropriate.

Mr. HARRISON (Tenn.), of the minority of the committee, offered as an amendment a resolution that Cannon was duly elected, returned as Delegate, and is entitled to the seat.

After debate the House proceeded to vote on the various propositions. The resolution declaring that Maxwell, the contestant, was not, and Cannon, the sitting delegate, was duly elected, were adopted without division.

The amendment offered by Mr. Harrison (Tenn.) declaring that Mr. Cannon was not duly elected and returned, but that he was entitled to the seat, was adopted—yeas 111, nays 75.

The question was then taken on Mr. Hazleton's resolution to refer the question of Cannon's polygamy practices to the Committee on Elections, and it was agreed to—yeas 122, nays 51.

Passenger Steamboat Law.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parker (Mo.) in the Chair, on the bill to amend the Passenger Steamboat Law. The bill contains seventy-five sections, covering eighty-three printed pages. It is in part a re-enactment of the act of February 28, 1871, and governs the question of license or registry of vessels, protection against fire, the sort of cargo they are prohibited from carrying, the number and kind of boats and life preservers, &c., which they are to be provided with. It makes provision for the inspection of hulls and boilers and for the licensing of captains, pilots, officers and engineers, and establishes rules for vessels meeting and passing each other. It also provides for the stamping of plates of boiler steel or iron with letters and figures, indicating the character and tensile strength, and makes regulation for fog signals, &c.

Mr. PORTER having moved to increase the salary of the Supervising Inspector General provided for in the bill from $3,500 to $5,000, the amendment was strenuously opposed by Mr. HOLMAN, who, when the amendment came to be voted on, insisted that the question should not be decided by less than a quorum. As no quorum could be induced to vote, the roll had to be called, and the result was that there were 171 members who answered. The tellers resumed their places and the amendment was rejected—65 to 82.

After proceeding as far as the forty-second page of the bill the committee rose.

Arkansas Affairs.

Mr. POLAND asked leave to offer a resolution reciting the disordered condition of public affairs in Arkansas, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to send for persons and papers or to go to Arkansas to inquire whether there is in that State a condition of things which calls on the United States to exercise its warrant to guarantee to every State a republican form of government and to protect her from invasion or domestic violence.

Mr. POTTER suggested a reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, which already had charge of the subject.

Mr. COX objected to such reference, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee never reports back anything referred to it.

Objection being made, the resolution was not received.

A Relief Bill Vetoed.

The Speaker presented a message from the President returning without approval the bill for the relief of Jacob Spencer and James R. Meade for supplies furnished a Kansas tribe of Indians. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., May 13, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For New England and the Middle States, generally clear weather and southeast to southwest winds will prevail, with a slight rise of temperature and falling barometer. Light rain will prevail in northern New York and in the St. Lawrence valley.

The Mississippi and Ohio rivers will fall slowly during Wednesday.

Mass Temperance Meeting at Irwin, Pa.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

IRWIN, May 12, 1874.

A mass meeting of the friends of temperance was held in the United Presbyterian Church on Monday night. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Stewart, President of the Ladies' Temperance Union. The choir of the church led the singing. The exercises were introduced by Rev. N. H. McMaster reading the 12th Psalm and leading in prayer. Spirited addresses were made by Revs. Spurgeon, Little, Wolfe, Brown and Ritchie. Mrs. McMaster and Miss Kindig also made remarks. The feeling grew warm and the meeting became enthusiastic as the object for which the ladies organized was discussed, and as they declared what they were willing to do if need be, and as they called upon their husbands and brothers to stand by them and uphold. The ladies now are already doing what the wisdom of the hour and emergency in the case seem to demand. This was the second public meeting held, the interest grows and there is no disposition to shrink back from the work; which may be hard to face. The ladies meet weekly in any church to which they may be invited. Already meetings have been held in the U. P. Methodist and Presbyterian churches. They meet next in the M. E. Church at 2 P. M. TEMPERANCE.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Memories of the Camp and March.

The "Vets" Reunion—Fighting their Battles O'er Again—Reminiscences of the Bivouac and Battlefield—The Capital in its Gayest Colors.

The City Crowded with Visitors—The Society Reunions—The General Meeting — The Speechmaking and Banqueting.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

Legislative.

Both Houses were hard at work to-day. The members now have a full appreciation of the value of time, and are disposing of business with railroad speed. An idea of their work may be gathered from the fact that twenty-five Senate bills were passed on third reading, and sixty-nine on second reading in the House. Among the latter were the following: Act for regulation and incorporation of banks; supplement to the general railroad law; act to provide for the organization of insurance companies; act to create a commission of seven to prepare amendments to the Constitution; act to inflict punishment for trafficing in mineral water bottles; act to authorize the formation of partnership associations in which the capital stock subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the concern; act preventing a stay of execution for wages to an amount under $150.

In the Senate the conference committees on House bills are all hard at work. In fact legislators at last, like the industrious bee, are taking advantage of the shining hours.

The Record.

The following is the record of votes on the "Local Option Repeal Bill." The question was whether the bill should be taken up, and it was not agreed to, because two thirds of the members did not vote affirmatively, as will be seen by the following:

Yeas—Messrs. Ash, Butler, Crawford, Dry, Hayes, Hedges, Hendrick, Hildebrand, Jamison, Jones (Philadelphia), Josephs, Kistler, Loftus, McCullough (Philadelphia), Mylin, Newell, O'Brien, Petrikin, Piper, Porter, Pyle, Rayburn, Reynolds, Roney, Rutter, Sheibley, Shuman, Smith (Berks), Smith (Philadelphia), Snyder, Talley, Thompson (Fayette), Toner, Wadell, Walbright, Williams, Worrall, Yerkes and Speaker McCormick—39.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen (Dauphin), Allen (Warren) Allison, Baird, Bates, Bedford, Boyd, Butterfield, Campbell, Christy, Cigwart, Clouse, Lidley, M'Creary, M'Cune, M'Kee, Morgan (Lawrence), Mitchell, Myer, Newmyer, Oliver, Potter, Ramey, Thompson (Armstrong), Wilcox, Wolfe and Young—37.

The Army.

The chief interest here just now centers in the Army Reunions. There are thousands of visitors in the city, and the wonder is that the place can afford accommodations for the crowd. The decorations are to be seen everywhere, on private dwellings and public buildings. Everybody seems to be infused with the military spirit, and the city is really making a generous effort to entertain the "vets."

The Decorations.

Some of the decorations around town are really magnificent. Chief among them is the "Army of the Potomac Arch," built at the corner of Third and Market streets. It represents four arches surrounding a smaller one in the centre, on which appears a keystone, springing from the centre of the other arches, which has a diamond-shaped space, in the centre of which is suspended the consolidated badges of the Army of the Potomac. On the other arches the various corps badges occupy a prominent position. The entire arch is capped by a platform, on which is erected an immense tent, from the top of which is a flag staff rises, surmounted by a streamer floats.

Then there is the "Grand Army arch" at Third and Walnut streets. It is a double arch, canopy shaped, and adorned with a large keystone and a large eagle. The monogram of the Grand Army of the Republic is prominently displayed.

The Executive Mansion is draped in flags, intermingled with evergreens. The interior of the Grand Opera House has been handsomely decorated with flags and banners containing the corps marks, and the coat of arms of the various States are placed at appropriate points. The display of flags throughout the city is profuse, and large ones adorn the public buildings as well as being placed across the principal thoroughfares. The display is both extensive and very generally in good taste.

The Music.

In another line—that of music—the supply is remarkable. Bands from all quarters are in the city, and the military music seems never to cease. There are some splendid brass bands among the number, and the melody is thus kept up without intermission, at nearly all hours of the day. It was amusing to observe the effect which this feature of the demonstration had upon the Legislative soul. The members were disorganized at Keep to work, notwithstanding all the allurements of the show, but very frequently the temptation was almost too strong as the bands in the Capitol grounds would start up lively airs. The melody seemed to fall agreeably upon the Legislative ear, and to inspire the Legislative soul, but Legislative self-control, or perhaps the fact of adjournment so close at hand, kept both Houses in running order.

The Reunions.

The reunions to-day were those of the Second, Fifth and Sixth Corps, and they passed off successfully. This was the great day of the demonstration, and largely exceeded the expectation of the managers.

The meeting of the Second Corps was held in the hall of the House of Representatives and was presided over by Gen. Hancock, who was elected President for the ensuing year. Philadelphia was agreed upon as the next place of meeting.

The Fifth Corps convened in the State Library room, General Sweitzer in the Chair. General Warren addressed the meeting.

The Sixth corps met in the Senate chamber. General Taylor presided, and the attendance was large.

Fitz John Porter's Case.

The soldiers seem to be greatly interested in the case of Fitz John Porter. At the meeting of the Fifth corps the following report in reference to his case was read.

NEW YORK, May 1, 1874

To Society of Fifth Army Corps, Harrisburg, Pa.

The committee appointed at Boston May 12 h, 1871, to prepare a petition to the President of the United States, expressing the wish of the corps that the case of our first commander, General Fitz John Porter, may be reopened in order that new light might be thrown upon it, respectfully report, that they have prepared and circulated for signature a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States upon the subject. Since the appointment of the Committee resolutions for the same purpose have been adopted by the society and by other organizations. Many letterr have been received from officials and soldiers in and out of the corps, largely endorsing the appeals. Desiring no less justice done not only to General Porter but to the Corps itself and the army of the Potomac, we have acceded to an expressed wish and circulated the memorial for general signatures.

Very respectfully your obedient servant

JAMES MCQUADE
1st Vice President.

The report, together with the resolutions endorsing the conduct of the committee in circulating that document, asking that the case of General Porter be reopened in order that truth and justice be established, was unanimously adopted.

The Grand Procession.

The grand procession was the feature of the day. It took place after the adjournment of the corps meetings. The column was formed about eleven o'clock in front of the Capitol. It was headed by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Doubleday, Schofield, McDowell, Governor Hartranft, Senator Cameron, General Allen, surveyor, Gen. Smith and other officers. The column moved off to the Grand Opera House and presented a spendid spectacle as it moved along the prescribed route. The streets were lined with spectators.

At the Opera House.

The Opera House was magnificently decorated, and, though a large building, was not sufficient to contain the immense throngs who pressed forward to gain admission. The "vets" were first admitted, and the remaining available space was very soon filled up with the spectators.

Gens. Sheridan, Sherman, Hancock, Schofield, Doubleday, Barnside and many others occupied seats upon the stage. Gen. Warren was loudly called for and made his appearance upon the stage. After music and prayer, Gen. Hartranft addressed the meeting. Capt. Harvey read a poem written by Col. Realf, of Pittsburgh, which was followed by an oration by Col. A. Wilson Norris. This was generally pronounced a very fine oration and fully equal to the occasion. In the course of the address Col. Norris paid a high tribute to the excellencies of their former comrade, now deceased, Gen. McClellan. The oration was the principal feature of the programme.

"Sherman "Receives."

Previous to the gathering of the corps, Gen. Sherman was called upon by a large number of citizens and eventually was compelled to hold a "reception" in the Executive Chamber, in order that the crowd might have a chance to take him by the hand. The hand shaking ceremony was participated in by largen umbers, and it was a marvel how the recipient of such expressions of regard, stood the test. He managed, however, to keep up his spirits and a cheerful smile throughout. He "received" until called away to attend to other duties.

Personal.

A number of [illegible] urghers are in the Capitol to-night—[illegible] to attend the meeting of the Republican Central Committee. Among the number are Mayor McCarthy, Treasurer Magee, Controller Snodgrass and others.

The Reception.

The Reception at the Executive Mansion was a grand affair, and was very largely attended. The crush was very great and somewhat marred the enjoyment of the affair but otherwise the reception passed off well.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee—Aug. 19th Fixed for the Convention.

Special to the Gazette.

HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

The Republican State Committee held a meeting to-night, and fixed Harrisburg and August 19th as the place and time of holding the State Convention.

The first decision was for Sept. 2d, but the Philadelphia delegation came in afterwards,—when the Committee reconvened, and reconsidered its action, and fixed upon August 19th.

FOREIGN.

A Brother of the Czar of Russia Arrested.

Terrible Famine in a Turkish Province.

RUSSIA.

The Czar's Brother Arrested.

LONDON, May 12.—A special from St. Petersburg to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says Grand Duke Nicholas, a brother of the Czar, has been arrested, but on what charge is not made known. His house was searched by the police. There is great excitement in St. Petersburg in consequence of the arrest.

SPAIN.

Carlist Victory.

BAYONNE, May 12.—The Carlists claim a victory in the recent engagement between Don Alfonzo and a force of Republicans. They say 350 of the Republicans were killed and wounded and 300 taken prisoners.

FRANCE.

Fire in Paris.

PARIS, May 12.—There was a large fire last night in the "Bastile Quarter." Several persons were burned to death, and about two hundred made homeless.

TURKEY.

The Famine in Anatolia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 12.—There is no abatement of the famine in Anatolia. Reports from all sections are of the most doleful character. Many persons have starved to death.

ARKANSAS.

Meeting of the State Legislature.

NO QUORUM PRESENT.

The Fighting in the Streets of Little Rock Resumed.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS INTERFERE.

Meeting of the Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, May 12.—Both Houses met this morning at the Ditler building. There were eleven Senators and forty Representatives present, lacking three of a quorum—one in the Senate and two in the House.

The Fighting Resumed.

This evening about three o'clock the Brooks-ites moved a company of infantry out of the rear of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad depot, with the view of stopping some recruits coming to Baxter from the South on the four o'clock train. Soon after this Gen. King White moved out with three companies of infantry and a company of cavalry and drove in the Brooks-ites. He encountered them in the rear of the penitentiary, and after sharp firing drove them into the building. About this time two hundred reinforcements were started to the Brooks-ites from the State House. The Baxterites observing this movement, Gen. W. D. Blocher was sent with two companies of infantry to reinforce White. He marched up Scott street to Fifth, at 1 up Fifth to Arch, where he encountered a company of Brooks-ites, and had a sharp fight, driving them back to their main body, and then falling back himself two squares, where he was reinforced up two companies. About this time a company of Federal soldiers marched between the opposing parties. The fight was stopped, both forces returning to their quarters.

Casualties.

Gen. White lost one horse killed and one man slightly wounded. Gen. Blocher had two of his men wounded. The Brooksites are reported to have lost eight men killed and wounded.

Major W. F. Grames, of the Brooksites, was captured by the Baxter party during the fight. The Baxterites were crowded with spectators and intense excitement prevailed throughout the city.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless.]

Weare Bros., bankrupts, butler county. Jos. M. Acheson, Esq., of this city, having been elected assignee, the same was approved.

H. G. Lazarus, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Rogers Brothers, creditors, for an allowance for expenses incurred for the estate. Presented and referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

On motion of United States Attorney, the recognizances of a number of defendants, charged with criminal offences, and returnable at the late May term, were forfeited and respited.

John Bigley vs. steamboat "O l Valley," in Admiralty. Rule granted on the Tradesmen's National Bank et al., to show cause why this case should not be recommitted to the Commissioner for a rehearing in the matter to which exceptions have been filed. Miller and McBride for, and Watson against the rule.

M. V. B. Mercer, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition of assignee for a distribution of the funds arising from the sale of certain real estate. Presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report. Wightman for assignee.

L. C. McCormick vs. steamboat "L. C. McCormick," in Admiralty. Leave granted libellant to amend original libel. Wm. T. Lindsey appointed Commissioner to take testimony. Bailey for libellant.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

In this (Friday) the case of John E. King et al. vs. the Cambria Coal and Iron Company was taken up and is still on trial. This is an action in ejectment to recover possession of between six and seven hundred acres of land in Cambria county, George M. Reed, Esq., for plaintiff, and S. A. & W. S. Purviance, Esqs., for defendants.

Common Pleas Court.

[Before Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of John Bell's administrators vs. D. P. Hoyle, tried before Judge Stowe and previously reported, the jury found for plaintiffs for $4,348.

The case of Wm. J. Moore vs. Albert A. Moore, is on trial before Judge Stowe. This is an action of ejectment for a lot of ground in the Sixth ward.

The case of E. P. Kuhn's administrators vs. Henry Wolfe, action on a promissory note, a verdict for defendant was returned.

In the case of E. P. Kuhn's administrators vs. James Linton, an action on a promissory note, judgment of non sull was entered.

D. M. Donaldson vs. D. H. Cunningham, action on a promissory note. Judgment of non sull entered.

Trial List for To day.

Sleepier vs. Thompson.
Thomas Bros. et al. vs. McMichael.
Stalb & Co. vs. The Franklin Insurance Co.
Owens vs. Dickens.
Zoller vs. The City Insurance Co.
Hoofrey vs. A legheny Valley R. R. Company.
Kuhn's administrators vs. Singleton.
Kuhn's administrators vs. Gorberding.
Same vs. Purucker.
Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.
Love & Co. vs. E. and P. Kains.
Biggs & Hoyl for use vs. Gibson.
Fitzsimmons et al. vs. Hutchinson et al.
Fitzsimmons vs. Same.
Galaway vs. Schoenberger.
Galaway vs. Blair.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.]

The case of E. F. Lightner & Co. vs. Lewis Hilke, owner, and H. E. Hilke, contractor, is on trial before Judge Ewing. This is a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien.

In the case of Lightner & Co. vs. Peter Linn, owner, and John Gregg, contractor, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, and tried before Judge Ewing, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff's for $175 44.

The case of Baird Patterson vs. Joseph Logan and wife, Robert Alexander, Benj. Taylor and Hugh Murphy, an action of ejectment, is on trial before Judge White.

The jury is still out in the case of Ballantine vs. Rearns et al.

Trial List for To day.

Oliver's admrs. vs. Denniston.
Beck vs. Beck.
Byers vs. Wallace.
Same vs. Fleming.
Howley vs. Howley.
Brown vs. Ferron.
McGeary vs. Hamilton.
Watkin. vs. the P. V. & C. R. R.

HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Expenses of the Last Six Years—An Interesting Tabular Statement.

Below is given a comparative exhibit of the running expenses, attendance, &c., of the Pittsburgh High school for the six years ending June 1st, 1874. The present year not being closed the fig

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1874.

Notice.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE *Dispatch* makes the very proper point against the *Post* that if it is sincere in its cry against the taxes, it should have opposed the projects which gave rise to increased taxation. Why didn't it do it?

THE reunion of the Army of the Potomac, yesterday, in Harrisburg, was a brilliant affair. There was a large attendance of people, as well as of celebrities. The occasion is reported as having been in every respect thoroughly enjoyable.

THE *Chronicle* man is disposed to include the practice of medicine among his rare gifts. Very naturally he shows his quackery at once, in the nature of his prescription. If he will pardon us, we may say that a *Chronicle* editorial is a specific against almost any disease we know of. Its absurdity is sure to afford that best of all benefits,—a side stirring laugh.

THE Legislature is working promptly and vigorously, with a view to adjournment at the time selected. There is probably good fortune to the Commonwealth in this project of an early adjournment, as it frees us from all anxiety relative to the fate of certain bills. As it is, they cannot pass, whereas, had the session continued, this might have occurred. We commend the adjournment resolve quite earnestly, particularly as we know of no beneficial legislation that will be left unattended to.

HON. JOHN ALLISON, Register of the Treasury, was very strongly urged by his friends in the Mercer Congressional District to be a candidate for Congress, and, had he consented, would undoubtedly have been nominated and elected. But President Grant very earnestly desires his continuance in the office he now holds, and he has declined to be a candidate for Congressional honors. Mr. Allison is worthy any honor that can be conferred upon him, but he has been so efficient, honest and successful in administering his present department that it would be a public misfortune for him to retire from it. We are gratified that he has determined to remain.

WE are much gratified to have the endorsement of Dr. Woods, of the University of Pennsylvania, of our editorial remarks relative to the influence of homeopathy on the practice of all apathy. We entertain a high respect for both systems of medicine. Indeed, we would not say of allopathy, as does Dr. Wood, "we do not base our plans of treatment on an asserted dogma, nor, indeed, *on any other theory or principle*," as we regard such a statement a severe reflection on the allopathic system of practice. Rather we join in the view the Doctor expresses,—that the truly wise physician, whatever his general theory of medical science, is quite certain to gather truth and wisdom from every available source. This was the point in our previous reference to the subject.

ATTENTION is being drawn to the Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, by means of a report from Colonel Steinberger, who bears to President Grant a request from the native chiefs for a protectorate to be established over them. It seems that internal dissensions among the tawny inhabitants has served to weaken the authority of the chiefs and retard the prosperity of the people. The United States ship Narragansett visited the islands about two years ago, and, as a result, Secretary Robeson strongly urged the propriety of the Government securing a hold upon them. We fear this earthly elysium is reported in a way that is too glowing, but the claim is, that there is an export trade of dried cocoanuts amounting to $3,000,000 every year. Bread fruit and bananas abound, and spicery is so abundant as to load the air with perfume. There is one good harbor at Pago Pago—land protected and perfectly safe. It is in the track of commerce between San Francisco, Honolulu and the South American ports on one side, and New Zealand, Australia and Southern Polynesia on the other. Such is the glowing assurance thus given us to know that we have another world to conquer—another island to gain.

IN THE matter of locating grades, we incline to think that the engineering on Forbes street ranks as a fine art. Beautiful mounds, artificial basins, noble elevations, and grand depressions abound, at regular and irregular intervals. It has not yet been fully determined where the one or the other shall be permanently located, and the earth of the mounds is used to fill up the basins, and then is carted back again to reform the mound. The advantages of this course are, that it gives employment to the contractors, who march their carts up the hill, and then march down again to the inspiration of so much per cubic foot of earth removed, and it enables the engineering talent to carefully and maturely inspect the appearances of crowns and depressions, at different points, and so they may ultimately select the right one. There is nothing in this world like practical engineering; it reproduces and exemplifies the elements of a very beautiful art. We know the Commissioners who have Forbes avenue in charge are honest, straight-forward men, who are earnestly seeking to do what is precisely right; and we furthermore think that they will ultimately make of it a beautiful and attractive avenue, but they should firmly repress the tendency to changes in the location of crowns and depressions in the grades of the street. It looks badly, and is very costly.

THE New York *Tribune* has started on a new tack on the specie-paying question. According to its newest revelation on the subject, derived we judge, from a few pamphlets of Ricardo, issued some sixty years ago, the whole question resolves itself into who will pay the most for the use of gold. "If any one could have been found in New York willing to pay five per cent. interest for the two millions in gold which were carried out of New York harbor last week, that gold would have remained here. Why indeed should it be sent to London, where it is worth but four per cent, or to Paris, where it is worth but four and a half, except that still less can be had for it in New York?" So says the *Tribune*. In other words, it proposes we shall pay specie by means of borrowed gold,—a method not more honorable, certainly, than the use of our own currency. But suppose, right in the midst of our specie-paying prosperity some European nation, finding itself in trouble, should bid higher for gold than we were paying? Of course, it would swiftly leave us. When a man *owns* his property,—having on it no incumbrance, he can use it as he thinks best in safety. When he owes a part or all its value, he must look out for troubles. When this country gets in a position that will enable it to own its gold, it can resume specie payments without danger; but to do it with borrowed gold, will be to accept perpetual jeopardy. This is plain and clear, we think.

MUCH OUTCRY is made, at times, over the outrages of the carpet-baggers at the South—the case of South Carolina being most frequently heralded of late. We have no purpose to abate, in the least, the severity of the criticisms bestowed on this class of adventurers; but it is proper to inquire whether, were the people of the Southern States to bend their energies to the work of developing their resources, much more would not be accomplished than by perpetual whining. Georgia has pursued the energetic policy. Her resources have been discovered and announced to the public; the people began earnestly to develop, first of all, their agricultural resources; then they turned their attention to manufactures in woollen, cotton, iron, and other materials, until now Georgia is the most prosperous of any Southern State. It has, indeed, reached the point where it is not driven by necessity and is in condition to improve some of its many and mighty advantages. It has cotton, coal, wool, iron, gypsum. It seeks to populate its pastures, to complete its lines of railway; to obtain capital by former crops and new investments; and then to add manufactures to this recovery and thereby secure settled population by whom all of the possibilities can be carried forward abreast and harmoniously; "to have Georgia covered with cotton that supplies her cotton mills; raising the iron that supplies her furnaces and mills; growing the grain and grazing the herds and flocks that feed her laborers and sustain her manufactures." Thus Georgia affords a grand example to her sister States.

THE ALLEGHENY ELECTION.

The Mayoralty contest, in Allegheny, yesterday, resulted, as it was generally anticipated it would, in the election of ex-Sheriff Fleming to fill the unexpired term of the late Mayor Callow. There was, as we intimated yesterday, only local and personal considerations involved, and the Mayor elect has the satisfaction of knowing that he is the personal choice of his fellow citizens for the very responsible position to which he is elected. That he will make a thoroughly efficient officer, and administer the law impartially but vigorously, none who know him will for a moment doubt. The vote cast indicates that a fair amount of interest was taken in the contest. Thus a personal election ends in a manner that may be regarded as flattering. The candidates were all excellent men, and were supported by earnest friends; and in a contest of that character it is specially complimentary to be chosen over worthy competitors for a responsible and honorable position. We congratulate the Mayor elect and the people over the result.

WHERE THE BLOW FALLS.

In the frequent and extended allusions to the prostration of the great industries, attention is, perhaps, too much concentrated on the losses that have fallen on, or continue to be suffered by the capitalists, and but little is said of the effect of the suspension of industry on the working classes. Yet this is where the blow is felt most severely. A few examples will serve to indicate, to some extent, how fearful this is. In the Baldwin locomotive works, Philadelphia, where, before the panic, 2 800 men were employed, and the pay roll amounted to $170,000 a month, now 1,400 men are employed on short time, and the montnly wages account is $55,000 or a loss to the working people of $1,380.000 a year, from a single firm. Two great coal mining corporations have recently discharged 1,500 men. In the iron mills and furnaces of the country, the depression has caused the stoppage of 263 out of 666 blast furnaces,—and thrown out of employment, by the necessary reduction of the force in the rolling mills,—175 000 men. And the centre of all this difficulty is in the iron trade,—which wields so much capital, and gives employment to so many. What can be done to unloose the pressure?

Two plans have been suggested. One is to contract our currency, until prices are low, and our starving laborers are driven to the necessity of accepting labor at low rates. Then, it is said, as a dollar will have more purchasing power than it now has, all will be equalized, and everything agreeable. But just how the poor, unemployed laboring men will manage to get along until the new adjustment is reached, is not so easily shown. In this same plan is involved the thought that the smaller branches of the trade, as they develop, will give life and inspiration to the larger industries. The other view is that the true method of giving fresh activity and life to the industries of the country is that of pushing forward the great enterprises, and from these send a stream of life into all the minor industries. We join in this as the true policy, because the great operations are more independent in their surroundings than are the smaller branches. For persons to employ help, they must have means to pay. To buy groceries, there must be employment, with which to earn means. But a great railroad enterprise looks broadly over the entire country, and calls in the aid of Europe, and, once in operation, it sends a thrill of activity along every avenue of trade.

There are those who freely predict that unless the great railroad enterprises of the country are again actively prosecuted, we will drift to a worse condition of things than we have thus far had. We apprehend the possibility of worse panic the coming Fall than we have yet had. We have all the conditions for it; and while there is undoubtedly time in which to avert it, that time must be vigorously employed. Could the embargo that has been placed on the Northwestern railroads by Granger Legislatures be removed, and the roads there be permitted to expand and develop, under the natural laws of trade and growth, and could the Northern and Texas Pacific roads be put in process of active construction, hundreds of thousands of laboring men, to day idle, gloomy, and full of deep anxiety for the comfort of their families, would at once find employment, food and comfort. Great enterprises draw on so many other industries for their supplies. The Chicago and Northwestern railroad, for example, contemplated building several hundred freight cars this Spring, as well as to extend its road. All has been abandoned. Thus the suffering from all this inactivity falls most heavily on the working classes. Are they not deserving thought, kindness, help?

GEN. NEGLEY'S SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

There is no Congressional District in Pennsylvania that has as many important interests requiring the interposition of the National Legislature as the Twenty second. The tariff; our domestic and foreign trade; the improvement of our navigable rivers, and their protection against the aggressions of bridge builders and other obstructors; the clearing out and preservation of our harbors and channels; the introduction of a system of lights, signals and buoys upon our waters; the currency, banking and finances, are all of the utmost consequence; and the manner in which they are treated by the Government is vital to a great commercial and manufacturing community like ours. It is in this light that the competency of our Representative to deal with these multifarious interests, is a matter requiring serious consideration, and which cannot be subordinated in personal preferences without danger of sacrificing the policy and principles to which we owe our past prosperity, and on which we rest our hopes in the future.

Our present member, Gen. Negley, has, throughout his career in Congress, been remarkably successful in promoting the interests of his constituents. It is by results, that qualifications can be best determined, and by this criterion, Gen. Negley stands unsurpassed by any of his predecessors; nor is there a reasonable probability that the district would be better served, were another selected to fill his place.

Where training and experience are essential to be united, even to unquestionable natural aptitude, in order to attain the greatest usefulness, the practice of rotation—of changing Representatives merely to extend favors to individuals—is always attended with more or less injury to the public service. Efficient Representatives are not so easily found, and when one is discovered by thorough test, there can be no doubt but a wise constituency will continue their support as long as he will consent to serve them. It is by the custom of re-electing efficient members, for long periods, that the preponderating influence in Congress of all the sections where it exists, is occasioned, and from which great advantages are always derived.

Always at his post, on the committees and in the House, exercising the vigilance of a conscientious, devoted public agent, Gen. Negley is counted among the faithful, ever present where his duties require him to be, and these he performs with a discreet intelligence which places him invariably on the side of the just and right. Affable and kind in his intercourse with others, he wins the esteem of his fellow-members, and by his straightforward integrity, he commands their respect and confidence.

His military services, too, have not been without their influence in a body having many soldiers in its composition, with others who feel the obligation the country is under to its defenders. In early life, Gen. Negley joined our gallant little army that marched to Mexico, and served throughout that war, so brilliant in its results. He was also in the Union army upholding the banner of our noble Republic through the civil war, and won his way from the command of a brigade to the high post of Major General. His loyalty and patriotism have thus been attested in the military as well as in civil life, and with the great majority of men who know the trials and sacrifices required in the former, such services are a ready passport to their regard and friendship.

During his first session in Congress Gen. Negley made a speech in the House of Representatives, on a bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States, in which he deprecated the loss of our commercial pre-eminence, and insisted that the commercial supremacy of Northern Europe ought to terminate. This, he thought, could be effected if our country improved its geographical advantages, situated as it is between Europe and Asia, by establishing powerful steam lines across the Atlantic and the Pacific, a process that would soon shift the centre of the world's trade to this country. In a matter so momentous, no time was to be lost in carrying out the policy necessary to effect it, and "Now," he exclaimed, "is our time for action!"

This speech was delivered in May, 1870, and was quite prophetic of what has since taken place. We extract the following passages:

"The Delaware river, near Chester, and the Ohio, near Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania, would afford the most ample facilities for the construction of iron ship yards. All the material required could be found at—or cheaply transported to—these points, at the same time all needed accommodations for the workmen, or if other localities were found preferable, then the iron plates and other materials could be made after approved models and shipped without waste and in required quantities from our great workshops to the shipyards.

"The architect no longer accumulates around his building stores of unfinished material, or adds to its cost unemployed capital, but depends upon diversified yet industries for the economical results of skill and capital applied in proximity to the raw material."

* * * * * * *

"On account of these and other additional causes, I do not hesitate to assert that iron vessels can be built on the Delaware, even now, at *not over five per cent.* more than in Europe, and that our ship builders and iron manufacturers in New York, Philadelphia, Chester, Wilmington, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, and other favorable locations, will become willing and, I doubt not, successful competitors with those in the Clyde, Tyne, Mersey or Thames."

Since that time yards have been established and a number of first-class iron ocean steamers have been built, and the assertion that this could be done on the Deleware at *not over five per cent.* more than their cost in Europe, has been triumphantly verified.

In this speech the subject of the depressed condition of our foreign trade, and the remedies suggested, were so ably and perspicuously treated, that the late Mr. Seward wrote a gratulatory letter to Gen. Negley on the subject, that was published at the time; and Admiral David D. Porter, of the American Navy, when he saw this elaborate speech, also wrote to Gen. Negley, commending, in the highest terms, his liberal and statesmanlike views, and the ability with which he had presented the subject to the public. We quote the following short extracts from the Admiral's earnest letter:

"We have brought our country back to a fair condition after the terrible disorder into which it was thrown, and this in the face of difficulties which to many appeared insurmountable. Why, then, can we not restore our commerce, not only in its ancient standard, but place it in advance of our great commercial rival that is now fattening on the resources of this country, which should be used for our own greatness?

"You have studied this matter so thoroughly, have so fully described the present condition of our commerce, and have so plainly pointed out the way to remedy the evil, that I can only say 'God speed.'

"If you can gain others to your side sufficient to pass the bill to place our shipbuilding interests on a footing with those of Great Britain, you will confer a benefit on this country that will entitle you to the everlasting gratitude of every American."

With regard to special home interests, they have all been faithfully taken care of by our Representative. Liberal appropriations have been made for public buildings, and for harbor and river improvements. General Negley first took his seat in Congress December, 1869. Previous to that time the usual annual appropriations for the Ohio river improvement was $50,000, and the whole amount that had been given for that purpose from 1844 to 1869 was but $385,009. Since 1869 the appropriations for '70 and '71 were $50,000, and for '72 and '73 they were raised to $200,000, making an aggregate of $500,000 to this purpose alone since General Negley has been in Congress. If to this is added the appropriations to the Monongahela and to the Louisville and Portland Canal that have been made during Gen. Negley's term, the whole amounts to an aggregate of over two millions and a half.

In the bill for the purchase and taking possession of the Louisville canal by the Government, it is provided that the tolls shall be reduced to ten cents a ton on all boats passing through, instead of fifty cents, as heretofore. As the Government intends that the canal shall merely pay expenses, it is expected a still further reduction will be made next year. By this purchase a heavy tax is lifted from the commerce of the Ohio river, the onerous character of which is but too well known by the river transporters.

A bill known as the general steamboat law, being a kind of code for the regulation of steam vessels of all descriptions, whether plying the ocean, lakes, bays, sounds, harbors, or rivers, of the United States, was prepared and passed through the House of Representatives during the last Congress, but was defeated after a protracted struggle in the Senate. Of course, this defeat was not in the slightest degree chargeable to our Representative. He was a member of the House Committee on Commerce, whence the bill was reported, and had a large share in its preparation; his exertions also aided materially in passing it through the House.

The same bill, much amended and improved, has been again reported to the House by the Committee on Commerce, and is now before that body awaiting its action. Opposition to it coming from certain inspectors, and from persons interested in patent safety contrivances, has been ingenuously manifested; but whether it is of sufficient volume and force to make a serious resistance is very doubtful. It is believed by those who have good opportunities of observation, that the bill will pass.

There are appropriations in the River and Harbor bill, just reported to the House by the Committee on Commerce, of $150,000 to the Ohio river improvement, $40,000 of which, on a certain contingency, may "be expended in a permanent improvement in navigation at Pittsburgh," and of $25,000 for the improvement of the Monongahela river near Morgantown.

All these, and many other important matters affecting the immediate interests of Pittsburgh, have been introduced by our Representative, and most of them are likely to pass under his vigilant supervision.

If, under this brief and partial review of Gen. Negley's services in Congress, and comparing them with others either of his predecessors or cotemporaries, any of his constituents see a lack of ability or usefulness, we confess their perspicacity is more searching than that possessed by ordinary men; and even these would be troubled to give a valid reason for a change, or to point out precisely wherein our interests would be likely to be better guarded and promoted by substituting another in his place. "Let well enough alone" is an old maxim, but there is far more wisdom in cherishing and holding fast to that which is proven to be very good. If we stand by and re-elect Gen. Negley, we know we have a Representative in Congress who has proven by his success, that he has had no superiors from our district in times past, and that he ranks with the foremost among his present fellow-members. Under such circumstances it would be worse than folly to supercede one whom we know to be faithful and competent, with another who is yet to be schooled and proven in the complex duties of promoting our local interests, reforming our finances, improving our laws, and enlightening our commercial policy.

PERSONAL.

SENATOR BROWNLOW now walks unsupported with apparent ease, and seems to be in better health than usual.

MR. H. P KIDDER, of Boston, announces that the subscriptions for the Sumner memorial fund now amount to $13,077 60

THE Boston *Globe* has discovered that the name of the new Massachusetts Senator combines cleanliness and cremation—Washburn.

STEPHEN MITCHELL, of Glasgow, Scotland, has bequeathed the sum of £70.000 for the founding and maintenance of a free library in that city.

THE *Catholic Review* informs Mayor Kelley, of Richmond, that if he persists in his friendship to the common school system, no bishop will give him absolution.

THE Earl of Aberdeen, a youth almost in years, has joined the English party of Conservatives after having maintained an animated political flirtation with the Liberals.

A NEW YORK paper considers that Bret Harte is "more than the successor of Dickens." Our own opinion is reserved until we find out who the successor of Dickens is.

THE highest amount of pension paid by the United States Government is $50 to the widow of Gen. Jacob Brown, once General-in-Chief of the army, and the lowest $2 a month for the loss of a finger.

THE late Rev. Thomas Binney, by his will, directed that no attempt may be made or sanctioned by his family or friends to write a life of him, as he wished to be only mercifully remembered by God.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Miss Adelaide Phillips, and the Temple Quartette of Boston have been engaged to furnish the musical part of the exercises when Mr. George William Curtis delivers his memorial oration on Senator Sumner before the State authorities of Massachusetts.

OF the 360 members of Congress, 124 are college graduates. Of the non graduates 75 received an academic education; 65 only a common school education. Four were educated in private schools, and six were "self-educated." Of the remaining 76 a large proportion took partial courses at college, or supplemented their early education by study in law or other professional schools. A classification of the 124 graduates reveals the fact that Yale heads the list of the colleges represented in Congress by the number of its graduates, including Mr. William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, and Governor Washburn, recently elected as the successor of Charles Sumner, being eight.

ZINA FAY PIERCE, the daughter of a clergyman, in St. Albans, Vermont, leads a departure in the temperance movement. She has formed a society, and written for it a creed. The points of her teaching are that the milder forms of liquor should not be classed with the fiery; that beer-drinking and beer-gardens should be countenanced by young ladies; that women should drink malt liquors instead of tea; and that the total abstinence pledge is "a stigma upon the communion, and a direct accusation against the wisdom and morality of our blessed Saviour himself." Zina is young, eloquent, and pretty; consequently she has many followers.

IN these days of foolish display a good word must be said for Miss Stewart, daughter of Senator Stewart, who was married in Washington the other night. The bride is one of the most sensible as well as beautiful young ladies in Washington. She cooks, sews, markets for the family, and is versed in every useful accomplishment. Her wedding cards, eschewing the silly custom of the time, had no monogram. The wedding was in her father's house, at an early hour, and was followed by a good, old-fashioned dance. There was but one bridesmaid, the bride's sister. The bridal trousseau was purchased entirely in Washington; and every article of it made at home under the personal supervision of the bride and her mother. Finally, the newly wedded couple do not make a "tour," but settle down at once to common sense happiness.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are 140 newspapers printed in Texas, of which 110 have been started since the war.

THE sloop Swatara has been fitted up to carry the scientific party to observe the transit of Venus.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad annually carries 10,000,000 tons of freight and 6,000,000 passengers.

ALL the men employed in the construction department of the Booklyn navy yard have been suspended.

AT the annual meeting of the American Dramatic Fund Association, the treasurer's report was read, showing the association had invested and on hand the total sum of over fifty seven thousand dollars.

OUR Tennessee exchanges are discussing the propriety, if not necessity, of a new Constitution for that State. It is proposed to make the question an issue in the approaching Legislative campaign. As yet no time has been fixed for calling it.

THE song of the hand organ as translated by the Worcester *Press*:

Quar-qua, quar qua, quar-qua, quar—
Quar qua, quar qua, quar-r-qua—
Quar-qua, quar qua, qua qua qua-qua,
Quar-r-r, qua qua qua, quar-qua!

A NORTH CAROLINA editor mentions "a case of peculiar horror" in Charlotte where a white woman, whose husband was killed in the Confederate service, is now serving in a colored family as cook, and her girl, ten years old, as scullion.

THOSE who oppose the burning of the bodies of the dead from any religious notions of an ultimate physical resurrection, should remember that the result of inhumation and cremation is the same. It is only a question whether the decomposition of the body shall be accomplished in twenty minutes or twenty years.

THE chemical section of the New York Lyceum of Natural History has appointed a committee to make suitable preparations for the Centennial celebration of the discovery of oxygen by John Priestly, on the first of August, 1774. It is suggested that the celebration be held at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Hartford, next August.

THE trustees of the Peabody fund for providing homes for the poor of London have made their report for the year 1873. They have received from Mr. Peabody's executors, in accordance with the will, during the year, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. The whole amount bequeathed and now given is over a half million pounds, and this has been increased by rents and interest over seventy eight thousand pounds. This would be about two million eight hundred thousand dollars—a grand sum and a noble bequest for the poor.

Planting Timber.

It will be but a very few years before timber becomes very much enhanced in value. Ten years more will see the supply in the north west greatly reduced in quantity. Nowhere profitable use of land can be made than to plant walnut, chestnut, oak, hickory, spruce, ash, maple, poplar, and other trees that have a value in their acts for the timber. It is highly probable that, as pine becomes more costly, it will be used as joists, rafters, and flooring, and that brick and stone will be more commonly employed as building materials. When this occurs the stock of pine, throughout the country, will be found to last almost indefinitely. The more valuable pine trees grow very slowly and would be hardly profitable to plant.

THE MILLINER.

BY J. A. ADLIS.

Jane Jenkins was a milliner,
A spinster tall and slim,
Who planned herself on planning hats
With plumes and feathers trim.

She wore her hair in cork-screw curls:
She had a ruby nose;
Though flow'rs and ribbons she displayed,
She had alas! no beaux.

Her little store was over a store;
She kept the latest styles;
Her bonnets all were wreathed in flowers,
Her face was wreathed in a smile.

An old "foundation" she would take,
Then all her art would bring
To reconstruct a "perfect love,"
A "gem," a "splendid thing."

How deftly she would tie a tie,
Though she was often tired.
The ladies all cried out, "Oh! my!"
When they her work admired.

But ah! she mourned her single lot;
She felt she was unsought—
A cipher—yet she sighed for one
Who would not count her naught.

Auspicious fate! At length 'Squire Jones,
A bachelor forlorn;
A modest minded, model man,
Came in one pleasant morn.

His niece had sent a bonnet down
To be "done up" straightway,
And she must get it without fail.
She could not wait a day.

He states his errand; oh, that smile!
It made him feel so queer;
And when the price was named to him
Said he, "*You're very dear.*"

Her bosom heaved with wildest joy,
He shook with vague alarms;
She stammered, sighed, then swooned away,
And sank into his arms.

"Help, help, a fit!" he loudly cried,
And fanned her with a glove;
Then dashed some water in her face,
But she was *dead*—in love.

She soon came too; came others too,
To see what meant such noise;
And soon the shop quite overflowed
With women, men and boys.

"I'm thine till death," she sighed. Said he,
"What mean those words I hear?"
"O, Mr. Jones, how can you ask?
You told me I was *dear*."

"Oh, heaven!" he cried, "the *price* I meant—
I had no thought of you!
But I surrender; I discern
What woman's wit can do."

"Your lot's a lonely one at best,
And mine's a lonely life—
A *partner* I will be to you
And you shall be my *wife*."

"It's wed at once," and wed they were;
As down life's stream they glide,
They feel, though *single* heretofore,
They now float with the *tide*.

(From American Agriculturist.)

Hints About Work for the Month.

THE LIVE STOCK.

Horses need to be well looked after at this season. Much depends on their ability to do a good day's work now. They require not only good feed, but good digestion. Neither man nor horse can work well unless he eats well, sleeps well, and digests his food. Horses suffer more from indigestion than any other one thing. At this season we are apt to keep them too many hours in the foil. Plowing is often hard work. This is especially true in striking out the first furrow. In sod land we should always put on three horses, or else strike out a light narrow furrow. On stubble land we throw up a light furrow and then turn it back again. This paws the whole land and does not overtax the team. When the horses are brought home at noon, give them a pail of water with a pint of corn or oatmeal stirred in it. Take off the harness. Wash the shoulders. If sweaty, rub them dry with straw, curry off the mud and dry sweat, and rub them down with a brush. Then feed them and let them eat while you are at dinner. For chafed shoulders wash them with soft water and castile soap and then straw them with crude petroleum. If tolerated, wash them with carbolic soap and apply petroleum afterward. If possible, let the horse rest a few days.

Milch-cows will be longing for green grass before this is ready for them. We do not believe in the notion that if they once taste grass they will not eat hay afterwards. It is not true. Cut up hay, moisten it with water, sprinkle on a quart of cut meal, and add a quart of bran to each bushel of the hay, and to the cows have all they will eat, night and morning. Continue this feed after the cows are turned out to pasture as long as they will eat any of it. It will pay.

Sheep.—Let ewes and lambs have the best of pasture, and give a daily feed of clover hay and sliced mangels if you have them. Dock and castrate the lambs when three or four weeks old. Tag the old sheep, and keep a sharp lookout for any symptoms of foot-rot. If any are affected, pare and dress the feet of the *whole* flock immediately with crude carbolic acid or a saturated solution of blue vitriol.

Some should have rings in their noses and be turned out to pasture every day. Clover is best for them, but they will do very well on grass. Young, growing pigs should have some grain in addition to the grass. Pork is likely to be high next winter, and it will pay to feed liberally.

PLANTING.

Corn is the important field work of the month. Corn is not likely to be low next year as it has been for a year or two past. We think it a good time to plant freely.

Beans are sown as soon as we are through planting corn. They are usually sown on a clear sod. Rows 2½ feet apart, and four or five beans in a hill 12 or 15 inches apart, or if drilled in with a grain drill, drop the beans about two inches apart.

Cucumbers.—Plant's started on pieces of sod may be set in the open ground and covered at night with frame or even a paper to prevent their becoming chilled. Sow seeds in open ground as soon as warm, and dust the plants when up with plaster or ashes to prevent the "bugs" from working holes in them.

Egg-plants.—Do not set out until cool nights are over and the ground becomes thoroughly warmed; then set in rich soil two feet apart each way.

Lettuce.—Keep the soil around early set plants loose and free from weeds. Set out new beds and sow seed for a later crop.

Potatoes as a rule, especially Peachblows, do best when planted early; but we have had a good crop of Rukes planted as late as the first of June. A clover sod on light loam is considered best for potatoes. If the land is dry and rich, it does not matter what the previous crop may have been. Mark the land carefully three feet apart each way, and drop one large potato or two sets in each hill. Cover two or three inches deep with a hoe. A spoonful of plaster dropped in each hill frequently has a beneficial effect. We have known it increase the crop 50 bushels per acre. If planted in drills, drop the sets 15 to 18 inches apart. We make the drills with a light steel plow, 3 feet apart for Early Rose and 3½ feet for Peachblows. Cover with a plow three or four inches deep, and as soon as the weeds begin to start, or before, harrow the land with a light harrow.

A Big Hammer.

An immense steam hammer was lately completed at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. Although it has been described as a thirty-ton hammer, the weight of the falling portion is really within a few pounds of forty tons, and the force of the falling weight is accelerated many times by the use of steam to drive it down from the top. It is estimated that the use of "stop steam" is equal to allowing the hammer to fall of its own weight from a height of eighty feet. It has been allowed a striking fall of fifteen feet three inches, and it has not yet been determined what is the actual force of the blow it will strike. The hammer is forty-five feet in height, and covers with its supports a base of about 120 feet square. Above the ground it weighs 500 tons, and the iron used in the foundation below weighs 665 tons. It has cost altogether about £50,000. One of the furnaces from which the hammer is to be fed is large enough to make a comfortable dwelling house, and an omnibus might be driven in at the doorway. The door of this furnace weighs seven tons, and is, as are many of the frame fitted in with fire bricks, of which it required 1,500. The construction of this furnace has absorbed altogether no fewer than 15 000 bricks, without including the chimney, and the casting of the iron framing and other work connected with the hammer has occupied the workmen of the Dial Square in the royal arsenal incessantly for several months. The noise caused by the steam blast, when the hammer was at work, could be heard at a distance of two and three miles, but this sound will be absorbed by the use of exhaust boilers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

ASSETS January 1, 1874, - $778,351 58.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 o'clock, for deposits. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound four times a year, on all sums of one month and if not withdrawn, compound semi-quarterly, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scaife, James Park, Jr., Wm. Robinson, D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. R. Minuck, John S. Dilworth, P. Shoen, G. Fohrnsbee, Joshua Rhodes, A. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeigler.

Solicitor—John H. Baker.

MAGNETIC WATER.

STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.
STERLING MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

Cures Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, all Kidney Diseases, Sprains, Dyspepsia and regulates the Bowels, clears the Blood, imparts Life and Vitality to the digestive organs, and invigorates the whole nervous system.

This celebrated Water is highly recommended by the best physicians in the world. Thousands of people have been cured with this Water.

We have it fresh and in good order, in two pint bottles, the only way the genuine is sold. Sole agents for Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN.....JOSEPH McGAZZAM

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Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. feb

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

No Scarcity of Goods

QUALITIES AND PRICES
TO SUIT ALL.

At 18½c, Handsome New Spring Dress Goods.
At 25c, Fine Alpacas, new spring Colors.
At 25c, Extra Bargains in Black Alpacas.
At 12½c, New Dress Goods, several choice styles.
At 37½c, Fine Mohair Alpacas, a decided bargain.
At $1 00 Heavy Black Dress Silk well worth $1 50.
At $1 75, Extra Quality Black Silks, worth $2 25.
At $2 75, Very superior Black Silk, worth $3 75.
Extra Bargains in Finest Mohair Alpacas.
New Grey Silk Materials, at lowest prices.
Silk Poplins and Diagonals, choicest colors.
New Position and Tie Beges.
Plain and Striped Silks, full assortment.
New Japanese Silks extra bargain.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.
Children's Dress Goods, in great variety.

Ladies' Made-Up Suits,

In latest styles and all materials.

NEW SPRING WALKING JACKETS.

Sacques and Mantles,

In Silk, Cashmere and Cloth.

New Shawls,

Of every description.

Extra Good Bargains in Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds and Jeans, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Hosiery Department

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.,

Are now offering the

Largest Assortment

And greatest variety of Patterns in

LADIES' AND MISSES'
FANCY STRIPED
COTTON HOSE

Ever shown in this city.

Fine Balbriggan and Genuine
LISLE THREAD HOSE,
Also, all grades of
PLAIN COTTON HOSIERY,
White and Unbleached, for Ladies' and Misses' wear.

Children's Summer Merino and Gossamer Hose,

½, regular, ¾ and extra lengths.

Gents' British Cotton Half-Hose,

Balbriggan, Silk and Lisle Thread Half Hose.

Fancy Striped Half Hose,

All of our own importation, direct from factories in England and France, and selling at

BOTTOM PRICES.
RETAIL STORES

NEW GOODS!

Just received, everything new and desirable in

Spring Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains, Shawls and Mantles
In great variety at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

L. H. SMITH & CO.

Have removed temporarily to No. 51 Sixth street

WILL OPEN

About April 15th at No. 49 Sixth street, with the finest assortment of

CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS,
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

MAY, 1874.

We have just added to our stock the

Newest Designs!

Of this season, many that have not been shown till this month.

PRICES THE LOWEST

We have ever offered Goods at.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue.

WM. H. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and fur

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, D. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Habermann, A. Groetzinger, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1874.

The temporary activity in finances, which followed the development of good weather, has given way to dullness and lethargy again. There was but little paper offered at the banks yesterday, and the admission must be made that trade in nearly every branch is exceedingly dull. There is but little money being made in any department of business, and many count themselves fortunate if they are able to make expenses. Hence trade is restricted, but little commercial paper made, and but little, consequently offered. And this condition of things is not peculiar to Pittsburgh. It is the same in all large cities, and the fear now is, that there will be but little revival before the fall months. These are not pleasant things to say, but candor compels us to admit what we do.

Duquesne bank stock sold last evening at Mc Ilwain's stock sales room, 106 Smithfield street, for $90.

The offer made by Jay Cooke to settle with his creditors is thus explained by the Philadelphia *Ledger*: Any creditor may settle 50 per cent. of his claim by accepting Northern Pacific Bonds at 70, or 18 per cent. of claim in Oregon Steam Navigation bonds at 40 per cent., and so on of any other security on the terms stated. There is about 850 millions of securities, which divides up among all the creditors prorata at the rate per cent. named of each class. The party accepting 50 per cent. in cash or one of each security for such creditors as may choose to wait further developments, or until the final settlement. It is proposed by the Trustee and committee to make a further cash dividend of ten per cent. as soon as it can be realized from the remaining assets. It is expected to carry out the creditors will receive 15 per cent. in cash and 85 per cent. in securities at the rates given above. Creditors of small amounts, say of $200 or less, may avail themselves of all the advantages of the large creditor by several joining in amounts sufficient to bring them within the operation of the arrangement as regards the denomination of bonds, &c. This seems just and fair all around.

General merchandise imports, including dry goods, at the port of New York, last week, were $6,515,037; produce exports, $5,736 887, and specie exports, $2,528,062. The total merchandise imports since January 1, this year, are $151,226,213, against $163,241,177 last year and $163,319,922 in 1872. The total exports of produce since January 1 are $96 245 817, against $94,641,825 last year and $72 836 423 in 1872. The total exports of specie since January 1 are $13,229,608, against $18,238,097 last year and $14,834,397 in 1872.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	112¾	113
U. S. 5-20s—1881—coupons	121½	121¾
6-20 1862	115¾	116
6-20—1865,	116	117
" 1865 new.	119¾	119¾
" 1867.	120¾	121
" 1868 Coupons	120¾	121
10-40's	114¾	114¾
Currency 6's	116½	116¾
New 5 per cents	110¾	111
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98	97¾
Erie	30¾	30¾
L. C.	98	
B. H. & E.	15¾	14¾
C. C. & I. C.	19¾	19¾
Do Preferred	31¾	31¾
Do Preferred	61	59¾
Michigan Southern	79¾	79¾
Do. Central	77¾	77¾
North Western Common	44¾	44¾
Do. Preferred	61½	60¾
Rock Island	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾
Toledo & Wabash	29¾	29
Harlem	127¾	127¾
Chicago and Alton	103	102
Adams Express	99	99
American Express	62	62
U. S. Express	67	67¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	71	70¾
Quicksilver	24	
Terre Haute	7	7
Pacific Mail		106¾
Fort Wayne		93¾
Merchants Union Express	15	15
Hannibal and St. Joseph.	27	27¾
Do. preferred		50

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 57 Fifth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia stock board today:

	Bid.	Asked
Penna. Central	50¾	
" scrip	10¾	
Reading	50¾	51
United Cos. of N. J.	124	124¾
Oil Creek	6¾	6¾
Lehigh Valley	6¾	6¾
A. V. R. R. 5-20	90	9 ¾
Central Transportation	43	44
Empire do.	13	13½

NEW YORK, May 12 1873.

The produce exports for the week amount to $4,454,367, a decrease of $1,292,000 from last week. The customs receipts were $479,000 and the Treasury disbursements $535,000. Money 3 @4. Sterling was dull at 487½@488 for sixty days and 490¾@491 for sight. Gold ranged 112@112¾, and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were 3@4. The clearings amounted to $18,000,000. State and railroad bonds were quiet and nominal. Governments were dull and steady. Stocks were alternately weak and strong during the day, with numerous fluctuations at ¼@1¾ per cent., with the ending prices generally ¼@¾ below the opening. The market closed firm. The sales for the day were 183,000 shares, of which 64,000 were Western Union, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 20,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern, 11,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Wabash, 33,000 Union Pacific, and 6,000 Ontario.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 117¾; do, new, 119¾; do of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120⅝; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114¾; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 82; do new, 83; Virginia, 6s, new, 56; do 6os, 52; North Carolina old, 21; do new, 12¾.

Stocks.—Canton, 55; Western Union Telegraph Co., 84¾; Quicksilver, 24; do preferred, 36; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 72¾; American Express, 62; United States Express, 67; Erie, 30¾; do preferred, 55; Harlem, 128; do preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 79¾; Pittsburg & Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Northwestern common, 42¾; do preferred, 60¾; Rock Island, 97¼; Illinois Central, 106; St. Paul, 34; do preferred, 83¾; Toledo & Wabash, 29; do preferred, 51; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 102; do, preferred, 93; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89; New Jersey Central, 102¾; Lake Shore, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 30¾; Hudson River, 98; Reading, 50¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 45¾; Hartford & Erie, 18; Delaware & Lackawanna, 107.

LONDON May 12—5 P. M.—Consols: money, 93⅝ @93¾; account, 93¾@93⅞; 5-20's of '65, 102; do, '67, 109¾; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 104¾; New York Central, 99; Erie, 29¾@29¾; do new stock, 28¾.

PARIS, May 12.—Rentes 59f 25c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 12 1874.

Trade in general merchandise continues moderately active, and while there is plenty of room for improvement it is perhaps all that can reasonably be expected under existing circumstances. The fine weather and improved condition of the country roads has, as might be expected, increased our country trade considerably—some of our wholesale grocery houses are very busy, and we have no doubt there is an active demand for dry goods and boots and shoes. Some branches of business, however, are not as active as they have been, the most prominent of which is the produce trade although it usually falls off at this particular time. The grain trade continues fairly active; dealers have no difficulty in selling at the quoted rates. Hay and Potatoes are scarce and advancing.

APPLES—Sales of green apples, in a regular way, at 3@3.75 per brl for good to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—7½@8 per gallon.

BEANS—There is a fair demand but the market is overstocked, and prices remain unchanged: $1.75@2.25 ₩ bushel.

BUTTER—Continues dull; holders are all anxious to realize, and prices are shrinking; prime to choice, 20@25. Some few small sales of very choice were reported at 30 and even more, but would be difficult to dispose of any quantity above our quoted ons.

CHEESE—Continues to come in freely, but with a steady demand from the accumulation, and prices are still sustained; we continue to quote new Ohio Dairy at 12@14; new Ohio Factory, 13@14; and old New York 14@15.

COUNTRY MEAT—Shoulders, 7@8; clear sides, 9@9½; Hams, 12@13 ₩. Country Lard, 9@9½.

CRANBERRIES—$8 @9 ₩ brl.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 9@11 for quartered and 16@18 for sliced. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed and quarters; 18@19c for halves and 22@24c for peeled.

EGGS—Market continues dull, but prices remain unchanged 14@15.

FLOUR—Spring Wheat flours are still quotable at $7@7.50 the outside figure for choice Minnesota; $7.75@8.25 for red winter and $8@10 for white wheat. Rye Flour, $6.

GROCERIES—There is a continued steady demand for the leading staples. Some houses report that they have all that they can do, which may be attributed to a largely increased demand from the country for goods. Refined Sugars continue firm, and the recent advance in prices is fully sustained, while, on the other hand, Coffee is still reported weak, although some well informed operators appear to be impressed with the belief that the lowest notch has been reached. New Orleans Molasses scarce and higher—we have again advanced our quotations.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 30; prime, 29; good, 28, fair, 27¾. Roasted, 29 for 1 pound packages; loose, 26 less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 90c; good to prime, 80@85.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; Patna, 8¾@; Rangoon, 8@8½.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 75c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 40@50 as to quality.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¾; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 13¼@. Standard A, 13¼; B, 13¼; Ex. B, 13; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9c, as to quality.

GRAIN—There was an active demand for Oats to day, and as the supply was light, prices were advanced 2@3 ₩ bushel; we now quote at 60@65, as to quality and condition. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged $1.50@1.60 for red winter, and $1.65@1.75 additional for white. Millers are bearish, yet dealers claim that there is no margin for profit at quotations. Corn, both ear and shelled, continues scarce and in demand, and while the market is firm, prices remain about as last quoted: 85@85, according to quality. Rye in light supply, but there is not much call for it, hence prices remain about as last quoted: $1.05@1.07.

HAY—Continues scarce, and prices, especially for baled, have advanced $3@5 ₩ ton within the past few days; we now quote at $25@30 ₩ ton for fair to prime. Loose is selling from country wagons at $18@22, the latter price for over 60 load disposed of in Allegheny within the range of our quotations.

HOMINY—Is unchanged and quiet; $5 ₩ brl to the trade and $5.50 in job lots.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quoted at $1.25 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar, 10@11 for granulated, and 13@14 for cakes.

POTATOES—Continue to advance, and the supply is scarcely equal to the demand; sales reported, in a jobbing way, at $1.55@1.65 ₩ bushel, the outside figure for prime Peach blows. New ones, $5@6 ₩ brl.

PROVISIONS—Hams—Extra Sugar Cured, 13¾ ₩ lb. canvassed, 13¾. Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¾; canvassed, 9¾. Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured 12; canvassed, 12½; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 9¾; canvassed, 10. Beef Tongues—Sugar Cured, $17.25 ₩ dozen. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾@9 ₩ lb; Rib Sides, 10; Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11. Mess Pork, ₩ brl, 18 50 for Prime Leaf in tres, 11¾ ₩ lb. Refined summer use in tierces, 11¾; 3 lb cans, 12¾; buckets, 13¾; in 5 lb cans, 13¾; in 10 lb do, 13¾; in 20 lb do, 14¾; in 50 lb do, 14¾; in 6 lb do, 14. Ham Sausage, 12½.

POULTRY—There is nothing offering now except Live chickens, which may be quoted at 7@8c ₩ pair.

RAGS—There is a steady demand for good mixed at 3c ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is still quotable at $6.75@7, and Timothy Seed at $2.25@2.35. Flax Seed, $2.25.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6½@7c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 12, 1874.

Trade continues quiet, both in crude and refined, and so far as our market is concerned there is but little that is really new or important to record. The former is still reported weak and drooping; quoted at 21.0@1.55 ₩ brl at Parker, which is down as low as it has been at any time since the downward movement set in, and, judging from present indications, there is nothing in the way to prevent it from going still lower. Refined dull and drooping quoted at 11½@18 on cars here and 14¾ delivered in Philadelphia. It would appear that the Standard Company, of Cleveland, still hanging on the market with all the force they can bring to bear, as already intimated, a still further drop of one and perhaps two cents is not improbable.

Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; $1.60 for countries, and $1.65 for city make.

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review

NEW YORK, May 11—The features of our Flour market the past week have presented no improvement as contrasted with the previous one. On the contrary, holders in most cases have been compelled to submit to a further abatement to realize promptly; early in the week there was rather a firmer tone apparent, consequent upon the reaction at Liverpool, but this was of short duration as the demand was light, and but the merest jobbing and unsatisfactory market; the continued liberal supplies here and at the lake ports and a further considerable decline in Wheat, exerting a depressing influence, and notwithstanding prices are relatively much below those of Wheat, holders have been compelled to make further concessions to effect sales of the low grades of Spring, and of the low and medium grades of Winter Wheat brands; the latter has been extremely difficult of sales, and in most cases at lower prices, very irregular figures being realized; instances ruinous prices have been accepted to close out old invoices, and millers in the interior should understand that their agents here have a very difficult and unprofitable task to perform; the great change going on in this branch of trade, and for which most parties are unprepared, and for which most parties are unprepared, cannot fail to prove of a highly beneficial character to most millers in the Winter Wheat States. Fancy brands of Minnesota have been in more active demand at slightly improved rates, and receivers of this description have little cause of complaint; indeed, the trade in them have been more active during the past week than they have anticipated; this is due mainly to their great and growing popularity. In No 2 and Superfine we have had but little movement, and to effect sales to any extent lower prices have been accepted. The exports of the week have been 36,425 bbls, against 40,618 bbls the corresponding week last year. We notice a growing demand for "New Patent Process," and we find the supply is moderate and prices without much change. Shorts are offering in free supply, and under unfavorable change in our Wheat market, less favorable advices from Europe, liberal arrivals here and at lake ports, more season like weather and a decline sold give buyers a further advantage, but they did not evince much desire to purchase even at the concessions on Monday we had a marked reaction, a decide change in the temper in favor of Britain, a sharp session in the Liverpool market, and large orders thence produced a sudden and very decided reaction here and large purchases made of Spring Wheat for future delivery at an advance of 2c ₩ bushel. Tuesday with later advices from Liverpool of 2@3d ₩ cental the downward movement set in, and, judging from present indications, there is nothing in the way to prevent it from going still lower. Refined dull and drooping quoted at 11½@18 on cars here and 14¾ delivered in Philadelphia. It would appear that the Standard Company, of Cleveland, still hanging on the market with all the force they can bring to bear, as already intimated, a still further drop of one and perhaps two cents is not improbable.

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY.—OBSERVATORY OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER, WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 6 P. M.

Pittsburgh, May 12, 1874.

Stations.	Above Low-water Mark. ft.	in.	Change in Past 24 hours. ft.	in.	State of Wind.	Weather.
Brownsville, Pa	1		—6		w	Clear.
Brunswick, Md	1	11			Calm	Fair.
Cairo Ill	41	9	—1	4	SW	Fair.
Cincinnati, O.	20	9	—1	8	W	Fair.
Davenport, Ia.	17	10	—1		W	Fair.
Evansville, Ind.	23		—4		S	Fair.
Freeport, Pa.			—6		S	Clear.
Hermann, Mo.	5	6	—1		Calm	Cloudy.
Jefferson City,	5	6			W	Clear.
Kansas City, Mo	7	6	+5		SE	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	8				W	Fair.
Leavenworth,	2	4	+1		NW	Fair.
Lexington, Mo.	4	6	+8		NW	Fair.
Dubuque, . .	11	4	+1		W	Fair.
Helena, Mt.	45	8			W	Fair.
LaCrosse	8		—2		NW	Fair.
Louisville, Ky.,	9		—1	½	S	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	6		—1		W	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn	34		—3		NW	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	15		—2	6	SE	Clear.
New Orleans, La.	8				NW	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	5	8			S	Clear.
Paducah, Ky	28	10	—11		S	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	45	8	—5		SE	Fair.
*Plattsmouth	1				NW	Fair.
Sarvepport, La.	28	7	—6		SE	Fair.
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	11	—5			
Smithland, Ky.					NW	Clear.
St. Lou s, Mo. .	14	5	—3		N	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn.	1	1	—3		SW	Cloudy.
Vicksburg,	45	3			NW	Clear.
Warsaw, Ills .	8	9			N	Clear.
Yankton, D. T.	9		+11		NW	Clear.
Morgantown,	1	10			SW	Fair.

*Below bench mark.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with five feet eight inches in the channel. Weather continues oppressively hot in the sun, with indications at this writing not unfavorable for rain. Business was nothing to brag of at the wharf, although a little better than it was on Monday.

The Messenger from Na hville, Paragon from St. Louis, and towboats of Coal Valley and Ironsides arrived. The Paragon discharged considerable freight below, including 50 tons of ore at Wheeling. The Samson, Joseph Walton and Albion are among the next boats due. The Samson has two barges of nay, one of pig iron and four empty barges. The Exchange from Cincinnati is due here to night.

The Carrie Brooks, it was expected, would get off last night, for Zanesville. She would leave just as soon as her new shaft could be got into place.

The Messenger had a very good trip, including among other items of freight, 300 tons of pig iron, part of which comes from Georgia. Capt. Dan Brown made up his mind as we just but it is probable he will load for Nashville again.

The Abe McDonald left for Cincinnati to bring up a tow of iron ore and oil barrels. The Consider brought up lone barge of ore and returned with two empty barges. The Lizzie Bach she was obliged to drop at some point below.

The mammoth freight steamer, Paragon, arrived yesterday—her regular appointed time she left here, new, last fall. As will be seen by card she is announced for New Orleans and intermediate ports for this trip. Capt. Dan Darragh is in command. Mr. T. J. Darragh has charge of the office.

To-day's Cincinnati "Commercial" says:—The Minnesota, coming up, passed through the canal at half tolt, there being over nine feet in the channel. The Pavilion yesterday signed the bill taking possession of the Louisville Canal, the tolls will doubtless soon be reduced from fifty cents to ten cents per ton for passing steamers. The Mollie Stephenson left for Pittsburgh with 850 tons for Cincinnati. She reshipped 75 tons for New Orleans on the Kitchen. Eight packages, 15 bundles, 20 barrels, 600 plows, and 272 packages glassware. The Mollie Ebert will fill out and depart for St. Louis this evening. Pilots Ivory and Crate Keno piloted here, and James Montgomery and Jacob Remelin take the Ebert to St. Louis.—The Belle Memphis, on her last upward trip, made the run from Cincinnati to Hunting on—61 miles—in fifty-seven minutes' less time than the fleet-wind on her recent quick trips.—Captain Fred. Dippold and Captain W. W. Heno, of the coal interest, are in the city. The latter will pilot the Oakland to Pittsburgh.—Coal to the city trade was advanced ten cents per bu by Memphis, on Monday. The St. Bernard and Pittsburgh dealers agreed to lessen expenses by running but one boat. The Pittsburgh dealers are charging fifty cents per box for Pittsburgh, and forty cents for other species. The boxes weigh on an average, fifty bushels each.—Says yesterday's Cincinnati "Gazette:" Tom R. W. Stillinger, Capt. J. T. Russell, with Mr. H. Bell, of Pittsburgh, advertised to leave for Wheeling and Pittsburgh this evening. The John Dippold, in search of going up to Pittsburgh, turned her head down stream yesterday with a tow of coal.—Capt. M. Mc Cullough, Frank Shunk in the office of the Minnesota. James Church recently resigned has gone back to railroading.—The trading steamer Pocahawka Belle was recently sold by Ebenezer Williams to Thompson & Piles, of Marysville (so we now own the whole boat).—Thomas Dean, not being willing to pay the exorbitant tax for carrying freight through the canal at Louisville, has concluded to endure the inconvenience there, and will turn back from that point.—The Exchange left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh Saturday night with over 400 tons engagements for points above. Her principal items from Cincinnati consisted of 1,000 sacks of corn, 96 tons iron, 250 tierces of lime. Pilots, Wm Abrams and Jas Henderson.

—The officers of the Leo, plying between Melville and New Orleans report the water all along fresh enough to drink, a thing never known before. It is caused by the immense Mississippi floods.

—The Helena "Herald" says that the steamer Ida Reese on her trip in 1871, reached Fort Benton May 5—the earliest date a Missouri boat ever got to head waters.

—James McGaffey, first engineer of the iron steamer Alex Swift, broke his arm the other day, while working on the top of the boilers. He was otherwise severely bruised.

—The Warner and Parker left St. Louis for Pittsburgh Saturday morning, with a tow of iron ore.

—George Denis, a native of Texas, aged forty-eight years, a Branch pilot, died at New Orleans on the 8th inst.

—The steamers Lucy Bertram, Davenport and Phil Sheridan, and a large warfboat are laid up in Alton South.

—Alfred Smith, a well known river engineer, died at his home in Springdale, Ohio, Saturday, of consumption.

—Geo. Cox, formerly employed on the bell boat Osage, lying at New Orleans, fell overboard last Friday and was drowned.

—Capt. Wm Lee and others are engaged in towing lumber on the Upper Mississippi.

—Owing to a flaw the sale of the St. Mary New Orleans has been put off two days.

(For Latest River News see Fourth Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, May 16—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
A. J. BAKER AND BARGES.
THOS. POE.....Master
J. W. POE.....Clerk
Through receipts given to Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Vicksburg, Red River, Louisville, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Greeley, Colorado Springs, Denver, Kansas City, &c. Also, to all points on the Upper Mississippi river.
For freight rates apply on board or to
CHRIST ST & MAUKEY,
BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Memphis and New Orleans.
WEDNESDAY, May 13—4 P. M.
THE STEAMER
PARAGON.
JOHN J. DARRAGH.....Captain
For freight or passage ap ly on board, or to
CHRIST ST & MAUKEY,
BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

Anchor Line.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW
FAVORITE ROUTE FOR TOURISTS.
Passenger accommodations Unsurpassed.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
Tuesday Steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday Steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.
Saturday Steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.
Rates of Passage—Cabin $70 and $80. Steerage $20.
TO GLASGOW LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST OR LONDON.
Cabin $65 to $90 according to accommodations.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.
Intermediate $50. Steerage $25.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
For Tickets and further information, apply to JOHN J. MCCORMICK, cor. Fourth avenue and Smithfield street, or T. MURRAY, Ninth street, Manchester.
CHAMBERS, 163 Smithfield street. 3|24 s69

CLYDE'S
COASTWISE AND
WEST INDIA STEAM LINES,
Via Philadelphia, for
Havana, Cuba—Weekly.
Galveston, Texas—Weekly.
Charleston, S. C.—Weekly.
Norfolk and Richmond, Va.—Tri-weekly
Boston and Providence—Semi-weekly.
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other principal cities in New England.
Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to
AGENT Pittsburgh, R. R. CO., Pittsburgh,
Or WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE
To and From Europe
TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of Inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stocks, &c., bought and sold.
European Shipping News Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator.
Please apply to
MAX. SCHAMBERG,
Banker, Broker, General Agent, &c.,
163 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BRIDGE WORK.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES.
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburg.
No. 128 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 323 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams, Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes
General Office and Works, 33d Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Monograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnish on application.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson
Beg to inform their friends, patients, and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their head office,
1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.
Just published: "Practical Observations on Nervous Debility and Premature Decay," being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 867 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important book on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents, stamps. Address
DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.
All orders will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. Dr. Lamb, graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment, cures all those terrible, humiliating, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted, or money refunded. The Diploma in the office, and is a regular graduate of 20 years standing in this city, and has cured over 10,000 cases.
For circulars and Book 10c. address DOCTOR W., 194 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., from 1 to 3, and 6 to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted. 6|18

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.—Happy relief for young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An institution having high responsible for honorable conduct and professional skill. oct7-y

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 260 pages, fine illustrations. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, exposing secrets of both sexes, their diseases, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes consequence and cure. Price 50 cents, at office, or by mail, confidential. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE FOR THE speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or exposure. A great medical discovery. Address Dr. F. C. FELTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Dealers in
Grain, Flour, Feed, Baled Hay, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phœnix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.
Also, Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN WILSON & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
SPECIALTIES:
TEA AND TOBACCO,
297 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Potomac Herring,
Potomac Shad
This season's catch, just arriving in Barrels and Halfs.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

ONE CAR YORK STATE RUSSETS.
1 car York State E. Rose Seed.
150 boxes Messina Orange s.
200 boxes Messina Lemons.
20 bbls Seed Oranges.
25 bbls prime P. Rico Potatoes.
50 bbls Cranberries.
75 half bbl Onions.
50 bbls Pickled Pickles.
50 cases Tomatoes.
50 cases Windows Corn.
20 cases Lima Beans.
In store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail Assignees in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
FLOUR, FLOUR,
Hanna, Wood & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Mill Feed, &c.,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

CALDWELL & CROSBY,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN and PRODUCE,
No. 325 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

Flour, Grain and Feed House
OF
R. KNOX & SON,
56 WEST DIAMOND,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
No. 139 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

George Stewart,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail dealer in
FLOUR, GRAIN AND MILL FEED,
No. 81 WEST OHIO STREET, Allegheny City
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to country trade. Warehouse on Pennsylvania railroad.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies, LOUISE FLOUR.
No. 18 MARKET STREET,
Corner of Fifth avenue.

JOHN S. IPTON. A. WALLACE.
SKIPTON & WALLACE,
WHOLESALE

HOME NEWS.

Sale of the Monongahela House.

The Monongahela House was sold yesterday by Lyon, Shorb & Co. to John McD. Crossan, Mr. Clark and Mr. Miller, for the sum of $200,000.

Found Floating in the River.

Last evening Coroner McCallin was notified that the body of a man was found floating in the Monongahela river opposite McKean station, on the Connellsville Railroad. No facts as to his identity were given. An inquest will be held this morning.

Letters Held for Postage, May 12, 1874.

Susan Cowell, Sharpsburg, Pa., 1c; Geo. W. Dawley, Norfolk, Va., 1c; Thomas Donaldson, Breakneck, Pa., 3c; Mrs. Penelope Glenn, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1c; Chas. E. Kurz, Bellair, Ohio, 3c; S. Loldberg, New York, 3c; Pastor, Fulton street, City, 2c; Geo Poe, Fleming, Pa., 3c; Mrs. D. K. Torrence, Paducah, Ky., 3c; John Rice, Mineral Pt., O., 3c. E. C. NEGLEY.

Accident to Detective Dressler.

As County Detective Peter Dressler was returning, yesterday, in a buggy, from the residence of District Attorney Bayne, having driven that gentleman home, his horse frightened as he was crossing the bridge over the railroad on Ohio street, Allegheny, near the Penitentiary, and running away, threw him out. He was very severely injured in the back by the fall, and will be confined to the house for some time, but there is no danger of his hurt proving fatal.

Hymeneal.

Yesterday morning a large assembly gathered together in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist Church, the occasion being the marriage of Rev. A. J. Bonsall, the pastor, to Miss Sophie A. Hoyer. The church and pulpit were beautifully decorated with floral offerings. After the ceremony the happy pair adjourned to the home of the bride, from whence they left in the afternoon for the East on a wedding tour. The greetings of many friends go with them, who wish them a happy journey through life.

Temperance Meeting in Lawrenceville.

Last evening a meeting in behalf of Temperance was held in the Seventh U. P. church (Rev. Dr. Andrews'), on Forty-fourth street. After the usual opening exercises, Rev. W. B. Watkins made a short address, warning the drunkards and saying that sure ruin awaited them. Rev. Andrews and Rev. Mr. Lea each made appropriate remarks. Rev. Mr. Wade also spoke encouragingly of the work, and he believed it would ultimately succeed.

Fire in Reserve Township.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock, an alarm of fire was rung from box 57, East street and Madison avenue, Allegheny. It was occasioned by the stable and dwelling of Adam Burt on Royal street, Reserve township, just outside of the city line on Butcher's run, being on fire. By the time the engines got there the fire had made great headway, and the stable and dwelling, a frame house, were consumed. The stock and four tons of hay were saved. The loss will foot up $1,500, which is uninsured. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Attempted Incendiarism.

The worshippers of the Welsh Congregational church, on Ross street, make many complaints against the boys on that thoroughfare. On Sunday night, during service, an attempt was made to burn the edifice. Papers saturated with oil were placed in the lecture room and fired. Fortunately the flames were discovered by a lady in time to prevent a conflagration. It is stated that the preacher is often compelled to stop in the middle of his sermon by the noise of the boys. Complaints have been made to the proper authorities several times, but it is stated that a police officer is rarely seen on that street, except to light and extinguish the lamps.

"Eastern Habitations."

The ninth session of the Normal Class of Sunday School Officers and Teachers was held last night in the Liberty street M. E. Church. Prayer by Mr. J Nelson Henry. Topic under discussion, "Eastern Habitations." The dwelling places of the ancients were vividly and thoroughly traced through the Antediluvian, Mosaic and Apostolic periods, in a manner that reflected great credit upon the leader of the class, Wm. J. Jackson, Esq. The number and aptness of the questions that were read, were remarkable, touching upon the booths, huts, houses, windows, doors, interior of houses, roofs, tents and caves. A characteristic and pleasing feature of these semi-monthly gatherings, is the singing, thanks to the organist, Mrs. Sidney Osmhuadro. Only two sessions remain to complete the course, which has been fraught with much interest and profit to the Sunday School workers in this city and vicinity.

A Female Detective on a High.

Last evening Emma B. Emmett, better known as "the female detective," got "gay and happy" under the influence of the "ardent." On Fifth avenue extension she drew a revolver and waltzed around quite lively. Her cavorting was "nipped in the bud" by an officer. She procured an ax and made a shoemaker howl by smashing in his door. She was finally got under control, and being jailed in a wagon with the kind assistance of four men, she was taken to the lock up. Acting Mayor McMaster will take to Emma this morning.

Last evening about ten o'clock Mrs. Keating was very suddenly taken ill and was summoned. The physician, as he is wont, responded promptly. He found the woman suffering apparently, from narcotic poisoning. She told the physician that she had taken two strychnia beans about four o'clock in the afternoon. These, with the whisky, produced a series of cramps and fits, with which she suffered terribly. The physician was in attendance upon her till one o'clock this morning, when she seemed easier, and was apparently out of danger.

The Prospective Billiard Match.

The Philadelphia *Press* speaking of the prospective match between those knights of the cue, Dodds and Nelms, says: "The match between Dodds and Nelms will take place at the Assembly Building on Wednesday evening, May 27. The forfeit, $200, is now deposited with the stakeholder, the balance to be all up on the day of the match. The players are about evenly matched. If there is any odds it ought to be in favor of the Smoky City man, who, in his last match with Jim Davis made an average of four, while Nelms has never made an average of three in a match game for money. But as Nelms having all his own way is easy thing of it. There is one thing certain, he will have to play billiards, and good billiards to capture that $500 on the 27th. Dodds is a splendid nurser, plays well around the table, and has the reputation of being the strongest player in the country. We are informed that he is practicing every evening with the best players of Pittsburgh. There is no doubt but that he will do all he can to win this match. Nelms is also practicing, and is showing that this game will be the hardest one he has been called upon to play." The same paper also says: "Jim Davis of Pittsburgh paid this city a brief visit last week, and played E. A. Nelms an exhibition game of 600 points, winning the match by defaulting him by 61 points. Davis is the player whom Dodds beat by over 100 points a short time ago.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A Boy Fatally Injured.

Last evening as Captain Mulvehill was driving along First avenue in a buggy, his horse became frightened and ran away. He had a little son of his with him in the carriage, and at the corner of Wood street, father and son were thrown out upon the pavement, the vehicle having struck a lamp-post and being upset. The Captain was rendered insensible, and he had his skull fractured and was badly cut and bruised, and it is believed fatally injured. The man was restored to consciousness, but the boy remained insensible. They were taken to their home, No. 35 Ross street. The boy was still living last evening, but grave fears are entertained for his recovery, as he was still unconscious at ten o'clock last evening. Dr. Arthurs is attending him.

—This morning the little boy was still insensible. It is said that the father was very intoxicated at the time of the accident, and that he whipped the boy and the horse before it occurred.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening "Ten Nights in a Bar Room" was presented at the Opera House, little Nellie Irving enacting *Mary Morgan*. The play was well cast and creditably performed. This evening Mr. L. R. Stockwell will be the recipient of a benefit, when he will appear as *Solon Shingle*, and in a roaring farce. Mr. Stockwell is a young and rising comedian and a gentleman who accordingly performs all parts assigned to him. He ought to be greeted with a crowded house. His benefit will no doubt prove a bumper. On Friday evening Mr. Edwin Price will be up for a benefit, and next week Mr. Chatterley will appear.

MARTIN'S VARIETY THEATRE.—This place gives a grand matinee to day for which a choice bill of attractions has been provided. For this evening all the novelties remain on the bill.

CONSIDERING POLICE MATTERS.

Sub-Committee Meetings Last Night—Summer Uniform For Officers—Money Paid by Policemen—No Equivalent Forthcoming.

The Police sub-committee on clothing met last night in the Mayor's office. Mr. Duff stated that the object of the meeting was to adopt a summer uniform for the members of the police force, consisting of a hat and blouse and vest, if the officers chose to purchase the latter. A sample hat was presented to the Committee and on motion of Mr. Chaimer, it was adopted. It is what is generally known as a Panama straw hat, has a very broad brim with a slight upward turning of the edges, and is the regulation police hat for summer in New York and Philadelphia. The policemen generally have expressed their satisfaction with the style of it. The blouse in use last year was readopted. It was decided to receive bids from tailors as to what the blouses can be made for. It is likely that the outfits force will turn out on Decoration day, and it is desired by the Committee to have the suits ready by that time. Mr. Atterbury called attention to the fact that quite a number of policemen had paid in money at the Mayor's office on their clothing accounts and now could not get either clothing or money. He was one of the committee engaged in investigating the matter, and they had discovered that ten thousand dollars paid since August last by officers, and for which it is claimed they can get no return, footed up $1,500. A list, he said, had been prepared and would be submitted at the regular meeting of the Police Committee, with a resolution providing for appropriate action in the premises.

At a meeting of the Police sub-committee on Claims and Complaints, also held last night, the claims of Officers Jos. Craddock and George W. Eckhoff, for the payment of their salaries during the time they were unable for service owing to injuries received in the performance of their duty, were presented, and Eckhoff was ordered to be paid, but Craddock's claim was laid aside until next meeting.

THE ALLEGHENY ELECTION.

Mr Fleming the Successful Aspirant.

How the Voting Progressed—A Fair Vote Polled—Little Excitement in the City—The Successful Candidate far Ahead—Receiving the Returns at Night — Details of the Vote.

The election which came off in Alleg eny yesterday was about as tame an affair of that kind as has ever marked a local annals on the North Side. The general apathy which had prevailed up to the day of election, was scarcely disturbed during the day, but in the end a pretty fair vote, as will be seen, was polled.

THE VOTING.

There were no exciting scenes around the polls, and the only incident that ruffled the political breezes was a rumor in the morning that all was not going well in the Seventh ward.

The trouble there was, a slight difference of opinion as to whether the old Board of 1873 should officiate, or the new Board that came into existence last February. There was a little hitch of this kind at first, but it did not interfere with the election, and the voting, commencing at six o'clock, continued without interruption during the day.

The saloons in accordance with law were closed—that is the front doors were closed—but a back door business was not materially interfered with. There did not seem, however, to be much drinking going on and there were no disturbances to record.

RECEIVING THE RESULTS.

Those who desired to hear the full returns in the evening, alternated between City Hall and the Young Men's Republican headquarters —the latter, however, being the most popular rendezvous. The crowd at other place, however, was not overwhelming. The returns came in promptly and by nine o'clock, the statisticians had figured up the result as follows:

THE DETAILED RETURNS.

Wards.	Fleming.	Nellie.	Ross.
First	149	86	105
Second	278	78	172
Third, 1st pre	232	45	132
Third, 2d pre	178	27	15
Fifth	142	50	172
Sixth	260	14	306
Seventh	615	17	9
Eighth	122	17	22
Ninth	160	45	20
Tenth	45	7	11
Eleventh	45	17	22
Total	2793	560	107 2
Fleming's majority over Ross			1721
Fleming's majority over Nellie			2233
Fleming's maj rity over both			1161
Total vote polled			4425

THIS RESULT

did not occasion much surprise,—save, perhaps, in the large majority Mr. Fleming received. It was generally conceded late in the afternoon that he was running ahead, but the majority was a little ahead of anticipations.

Squire Ross' popularity among his neighbors was pretty well tested, in the fact that he succeeded in carrying the Fifth and Sixth wards.

Mr. Nellie was a complimented by carrying his own district in the Fourth ward, but Mr. Fleming's friends contested this ward closely, and with a favorable result in the aggregate. The utmost good feeling, however, prevailed in all quarters.

SPEECHMAKING.

Of course when the returns were all in some one had to hunt up Mr. Fleming. He was found at the headquarters of the Young Men's Republican Club, and being called out made a few remarks. He confessed to feeling complimented by this expression of the good will of his neighbors and the people of A legheny toward him—a compliment which he felt the more inasmuch as it was a repetition of an honor that had been conferred upon him twenty five years before. He referred to the canvass, and said that he had not gone into it to make a vigorous political fight, but had simply left his tickets at the polling places on Monday, and had visited a few of the friends. He accepted the office with a determination to perform its duties to the best of his ability—to enforce the laws as he found them. He believed that the flattering compliment he had received in the election by such a large majority, was in a large measure due to the desire of the people to remember the dead soldier, and he purposed, as he had said, to give every cent of the profits of the office to the family of the late Mayor, as a small tribute of his affection for the deceased as a friend, and in respect to his memory as a gallant soldier. He hoped to be able to fill the office with satisfaction to all, and desired to assure his friends, that though the frosts of a quarter of a century had silvered his head since he last filled the position to which he had been called, and though the feet might not so swiftly bear him about, yet he felt no increase of age in the heart or head, and would endeavor to faithfully and judiciously fulfill official duty.

There was a large crowd in the club rooms at the time these remarks were made, and frequent applause indicated that the hearers endorsed the sentiments uttered.

Congratulatory addresses were then made by Messrs. Josiah Cohen, L. P. Stone, John Donaldson, Hon. Alfred Slick and others, and after an hour's entertainment in this manner, the informal meeting was disbanded and the crowd dispersed.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Candidates are warming up.

····Notaries complain of no business.

····Penn avenue is lively these evenings.

····The Legislature adjourns on Friday.

····Crusading is to be pushed forward on the hill.

····The favorite color for new buildings is white.

····Iced tea and sun shades are most popular just now.

····Boys commenced bathing in the rivers yesterday.

····Croquet prevails to a large extent in the rural wards.

····"Crusade Tea" is the latest placarded summer drink.

····Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting to-morrow evening.

····Beautiful green foliage and spring flowers are now plenty in the suburbs.

····"Leetedale" camp meeting is to be improved and to be made even more attractive.

····The South Side Democrats, it is said, are going to prepare for an active and vigorous campaign.

····Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, has notified parties that have pig pens in the cattle yards to remove them forthwith.

····A shooting affray between two steamboatmen occurred on Monday evening at McKeesport, but neither was hurt.

····The contract for paving the sidewalks of Hiland avenue has been awarded to Messrs. Filbert & McDowell at $1.18 per square yard.

····The Woman's Christian Temperance Union met yesterday in Dr. Howard's church. Speeches were made and encouraging reports received.

····Joseph M. McCarty who is charged by Maude Richey with seduction, was yesterday held by Alderman Kerr of Allegheny, for Court, in five hundred dollars bail.

····A fire broke out yesterday morning in the house of Mr. J. Lance on Cherry alley, near Twenty-sixth street, south, and occasioned a loss of about two hundred dollars.

····A lad named Martin Fahey had one of his legs fractured above and below the knee, on Monday evening, by being run over by a buggy on Grant street near Fourth avenue.

····The amateur painter is now busy, and the variegated colors of dwellings in various sections of the city is not so much according to taste as the result of misfortunes in mixing colors.

····John Campbell yesterday applied to Secretary McGunnigle, of the Allegheny Poor Board, to have his insane wife cared for. A woman also applied to have her insane husband cared for.

····The Sixth ward (Forbes district) School Board last night fixed the tax levy for 1874 at three-fourths of a mill, against six mills last year. The levy is made upon the basis of the new valuation.

····The Fifth Avenue Bank elected the following Board of Directors yesterday, viz: Wm. E. Schenck, Daniel Miller, G. H. Meyer, J. W. Craig, D. M. Armor, Emil Poerstel, H. E. White, Nic. Toerge, Sr., and F. D. Geist.

····John Cochran, a freight brakesman on the Pennsylvania railroad, had both legs cut off by a train near Johnstown on Monday. He was trying to cross the track when he was struck. He resides at Altoona. It is thought he can not survive.

····The Washington streetlies were amused last evening by a foot race among the rising generation of that densely populated thoroughfare, for a kite. Four boys ran, and then the stakeholder walked off with the kite, much to the chagrin of the youthful runnists. The referee declared the race off.

····The real estate sale of the Scott farm on Monday was a grand success. One half of the farm was sold, and many good bargains were made by purchasers. Mr. Pentecost, the auctioneer, made things lively, and kept all in a good humor. We understand the remaining unsold portion of the farm will be offered at public sale in a short time.

PERSONAL.

···David Steen, Esq., started yesterday on a trip to California.

···Controller Snodgrass is among the veterans visiting Harrisburg.

···Mayor Blackmore was at his office yesterday, and is improving very fast.

···Deputy Mayor Sanlsbury is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for State Senate.

···Jimmy Kennedy returned yesterday from a trip to Monongahela City. He goes up often now.

···Rev. John S. Sands, pastor of the Eighth U. P. church, leaves New York city to-day on the steamer Cuba for a health trip to Europe.

···Gen. Judson Kilpatrick dined at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday. He was on his way to Harrisburg to attend the re-union of the army of the Cumberland.

···Bishop Cheney and Rev. J. D. Wilson, both of Illinois, passed through this city yesterday on their way to New York to attend the general council of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

···Drs. E. A. Weed, A. N. Arnheit, W. J. Gilmore and A. M. Pollock started for Easton, Pa., last evening, to attend the annual session of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, which assembles there to-day.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Proposed Text Books Change—A Large Majority Against It—Reports of Committees and Officers—The School Attendance Last Month—Finances—The High School—Change of Grade—Other Important Matters.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education of the City of Pittsburgh was held yesterday afternoon at its rooms on Fourth avenue. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Ahl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Devore, Estep, Fleming, French, Harper, Hemlup, Jope, Kehew, Kimmel, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, Miller, McClurg, McKwen, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Turney, Vaughan, Wilkinson, Wilson and President Nobbs.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A communication from Clark & Maynard of New York city, asking for the adoption of Anderson's Grammar School History, was received and filed.

CITY SCHOOLS.

The report of City Superintendent Luckey, for the month of April, was read by the Secretary, as follows:

TEACHERS EMPLOYED.

Primary department, females 162; Medium department, females 83; Grammar department, including principals, males 37, females 71, total 108; High School, males 11, females 6; Training School, female, 1; Music, males 6; total, males 55, females 324.

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

The enrollment and average attendance of pupils was as follows:

	Enrollment.	*Average.*
Primary department	9,215	7,311
Medium department	3,443	2,839
Grammar department	2,284	1,939
High School	332	297
	15,274	12,286

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

Highest per cent. of attendance in any one room	100
Number of pupils not absent during the month	3,694
Number of Directors' visits	661
Number of parents' visits and others	1,135
Rooms visited by Superintendent	45
New pupils admitted	1,348
Number of corporal punishments	267

A WORD ABOUT ENCOURAGEMENT.

The Superintendent says that the efforts which have been put forth the last few years, to increase the efficiency of the schools, by introducing the most improved methods of teaching, and the remarkable zeal shown by the teachers in their work, in building up and perfecting our system of education, has, in my opinion not received as much encouragement and notice from your honorable body as should have been accorded. An occasional visit from a member of this Board would greatly encourage the teachers in their work, and give the members a personal acquaintance with the progress in school reform. Directors would thus become personally acquainted with the teacher and his work, and then would be called into existance that sympathy which should always exist between employer and employed.

The report was received and filed.

WARRANTS DRAWN.

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting warrants had been drawn for the payment of teachers amounting to....$23,691 59
For payment of bills.....1,257 16

Total amount drawn.....$24,848 75

The report was received and filed.

The report of Mr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, showed that during the past month the number of scholars enrolled was 332; average attendance 297; per cent. of attendance 91. It was received and filed.

FINANCIAL.

The report of the Finances Committee was submitted by Mr. Rankin, as follows:

Warrants paid since April 14	$28,813 71
Coupons, " " "	330 00
Total amount paid	$29,143 71
Bal on hand Apr. 14, '74	$17,292 60
Receipts	560 00
	$17,792 60
Amt. overdrawn May 12, '74	$11,351 71

The report was received and filed.

THE CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. McEwen then, submitted another report recommending a change in the matter of the grade of studies in the Academic Department of the High School. It stated that the committee was satisfied that "the Academic Department is not adapted to the wants and circumstances of the great masses of the community, for which the public school system was designed and is carried which they give so liberally of their means. While the present High School course is suited to that portion of the community whose circumstances in life are such as to enable them to maintain their children at the High School during the entire course of instruction, the great bulk of the people are deprived of its benefits because their circumstances, and the future condition of their children, require them to be taken from school at comparatively early age to learn trades, or some other calling by which they may procure a livelihood and become useful citizens. In order to meet the wants of all classes—the rich and the poor and those in moderate circumstances—your Committee respectfully submit for your consideration a "two years course" together with the "four years course" now adopted for the academic department, which, it is hoped, will so far modify the attendance upon the High School as to greatly reduce the cost of education per capita, which has grown into such large proportions within a few years."

The report was signed by the entire Committee and concluded with a list of the studies recommended for adoption. On motion it was received and filed and the recommendations adopted.

The report of the Printing Committee recommending the payment of certain bills was presented and approved.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Mr. Arthurs, chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools, reported that they had made the following appropriations for night schools for the ensuing year.

Allen sub district	$120 00
Colfax " "	23 60
Hiland " "	357 60
Monongahela " "	150 00
St. Clair " "	215 77
Mechanics Evening School	239 17
	$1,105 53
Previously appropriated	6,752 36
Total Appropriation	$7,857 89

The report was received and filed.

NEW DISTRICT MADE.

The committee to which was referred the matter of the division of the Birmingham School District and erection of the Twenty-ninth ward into a separate district, reported a recommendation for the Board to declare the Twenty-ninth ward a separate sub-district. The recommendation was adopted, and on motion the committee on time, Messrs. Jope, Oakland district was continued for one month.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED.

Mr. Harper, Chairman of the High School Committee, submitted their report, stating that as the present school year is rapidly approaching an end the Committee have decided that the High School shall close on Friday, the 12th of June, and that the examinations for admission commenced on Monday, the 22nd. By this arrangement the annual commencement will take place on Thursday the 18th. The committee directed that diplomas be awarded to the following pupils who made 75 per cent. in all the studies in which they were examined, viz: John W. Fleming, Israel A. Gilchrist, John McCracken, John J. Hill, Charles R. North and Wm. J. Todd. The average per centage obtained by these pupils ranged from 89 6-7 to 96 3-7.

Report received and filed.

AGAINST A CHANGE.

All the regular business having been transacted Mr. Harper offered the following:

Resolved, That no change be made for the school year of 1874-5 in the text books now in use in the public schools of the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Wilkinson got the floor and argued earnestly against the resolution and in favor of the change proposed in the report presented by Mr. McEwen. He said that the question of change in text books must of necessity come frequently before the Board, and it was of no use to attempt to fight it off. He did not favor keeping fossilized school books forever in use, such a course being detrimental to the cause of education and the interests of the community.

Speeches in favor of the resolution were made by Messrs. Harper, French and Arthurs. Mr. French stated that he believed everybody in his ward, the Thirty-sixth, was opposed to a change and he was too.

The question on the resolution was finally put, and the ayes and nays being demanded the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Case, Devore, Estep, French, Harper, Hemlup, Jope, Kehew, Kimmell, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, Miller, McClurg, McKwen, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Vaughan, Wilson and President Nobbs —24.

Nays—Messrs Barker, Caldwell, Craig, Estep, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz, Turney and Wilkinson—9

So the resolution was adopted by a heavy majority.

The book agents and publishers were in the lobby in force, and manifested a deep interest in the discussion.

FURNISHING BOOKS TO PUPILS

The following was offered by Dr. Arthurs:

Resolved, That the Committee on text books be requested to ascertain, by proposals from printers and publishers, at what price this Board can have published by the 10,000 copies a series of school books, to be used in the sub-dis tion but a portion of the books in the series is not a fit school series, including bids for Osgood's new text schools (including bids for Osgood's new series of readers and Wilson's readers) with a view to furnishing the same to pupils at cost, and to report to this Board.

A member moved to lay the resolution on the table and it was carried by a vote of 17 to 16.

Messrs. Ahl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Barker and Caldwell were appointed as the visiting committee for the ensuing month, and the Board adjourned.

Franklin Savings Bank, Allegheny, have removed to their new house, No. 171 Federal street.

THE ORPHAN'S JUBILEE.

Anniversary Day at the Protestant Orphan Asylum—Reviewing the Past Year—Prosperity of the Noble Institution—The Children's Entertainment—A Look Through the Building.

It was a jubilee day yesterday for the orphans at the Protestant Orphan Asylum of Pitsburgh and Allegheny—the occasion being the celebration of the Forty second anniversary in the history of this noble charity. The exercises were held at the asylum, corner of Ridge and Grant avenues, Allegheny, and were witnessed by a large number of the friends and patrons of the institution. The chapel, which is a model of neatness and chaste simplicity in architecture, was rendered doubly attractive for the occasion by the addition to its adornments of fragrant flowers and fresh evergreens tastefully arranged on tables, mantles and windows.

THE CHILDREN.

The children occupied the main body of the chapel, and in their neat and uniform attire, and the youthful enthusiasm and interest manifested in every countenance, formed as pretty a picture of childish vivacity and innocence as one would wish to see. They seemed to feel a joyous interest in the occasion, but throughout all the exercises gave evidence of a judicious training and care, that while it tempered did not destroy juvenile ardor.

The exercises of the anniversary were commenced at three o'clock, Felix R. Brunot presiding. First came a greeting song by the school, led by Miss Essie McKinley, who manipulated the organ. Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Preston followed, which was succeeded by the hymn, "I long to behold Him arrayed," sung by the school.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. George Logan then read the annual reports of the officers. First came the report of the Secretary, Mrs Lois J. Campbell, which set forth that "the past year, which is the forty second of the existence of this institution, has passed so quietly and prosperously that there is very little to record of interest to the public; the usual statistical statements must be made, for that is the manner our friends may know what are our present condition and prospects.

At the last Annual Report in May, 1873, there were 141 children in the Asylum; during the year there were received as follows:

On Indenture, 4 boys, 4 girls; soldiers' orphans, 1 girl; boarders, nominal or real, 21 boys, 25 girls. Total admitted during the year, 55 boys, 43 girls.

The following have left the Asylum since the last report: 5 soldiers' orphans having reached 16 years, 2 girls; soldiers' orphans transferred to schools, 11 boys, 4 girls; died, 3 boys, 4 girls; indentured to families, 7 boys, 8 girls; given to their friends, 23 boys, 23 girls; sent to Reform School, 1 boy. Total who have left during the year, 45 boys, 41 girls.

"At the last report, there were under our control, but not in the Asylum, 67; Number whose term of service expired during the year, 6; indentures cancelled by relatives, 2; indentured to families during the year, 15; sent to Reform School, 1; allowed to go out to earn her living, 1; total out of the Asylum for whom we are responsible, 76. There are now in the Asylum, under the same, 174. Boys, 93; girls, 81; and girls 5, total 17; soldiers' orphans, boys 8, and girls 12; boarders, nominal and real, boys 73, and girls 23; total now in the Asylum, boys 93, and girls 60; total, 153.

One letter was returned to us, and who died during the year, was a boy of sixteen, who had caries of the spine, causing deformity, which increased so rapidly, that he was no longer able to do any work, and it was thought that the air of the city was not good for him. He was placed in a pleasant home in the country, among kind, Christian women, and the last months of his life were made as comfortable and happy as possible, in his suffering condition. The other deaths were caused by whooping cough and measles, and were all little children.

"Three soldiers' orphans left us, having reached their 16th years, who thus are left to no longer provides for them. They have all found homes with relatives, and give promise of being useful, respectable women.

"The boy who was put into the Reform School was ten years old when admitted to the Asylum, and had been with us three and a half years; with all our efforts, his wandering propensities and his idleness habits could not be cured, and it was thought best to place him where he could be under strict discipline. We hear a good report of him, and hope he is not a fit for the Reform School, and will soon be placed in honorable employment.

"We have generally received good accounts of the children who are away from our direct care and control, but over whom we still exercise guardianship. There is annually a letter written to each one, which we have found to be thought worthy of being inserted in this report.

The Secretary next gives a number of extracts from these letters of the children, and in closing thanks the kindness of the friends who are connected with the Asylum, records the interest taken in the monthly meetings of the Missionary Society; notes the change in the management—Mrs. Eliza McKelvey being the new Matron, who, with her assistant, Miss Hervey, had very acceptably discharged the duties. A word of commendation is also given to the teachers—the Misses Wallace and Mc-Kinley, to Dr. O. H. Mayer, the Physician, and to Messrs. Hacke, Graff & Hugus, Moorhead & Co., and Wm. Holmes—these latter having furnished a furnace to heat the building. The death of Mrs Abigal Hartford is also mentioned and pays a touching tribute to her memory, and the report closes with the words:

"As the number of soldiers' orphans becomes less, we look a very evident diminution of revenue, but as one source of income decreases, another is opened. We trust that this, so that the barrel of meal wasted not, neither the cruse of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord."

FINANCIAL.

The report of the Treasurer Mr. H. B. Logan exhibited the receipts as follows.

Balance in Treasurer per last audited account $1,000 00; collections for support of orphans, 2,884 95; Donations, 222 08; from Rent of property on Penn avenue, 1,200 00; from interest and Dividends on permanent investments, 3,200 00; legacy from the estate of J. R. Wedin, $1,000; fines of managers, 4 15; from payments on sale of farm bequeathed by James McAuley, 1,171 60 from State for support of soldiers' Orphans, 3,84 647; $22 378 52.

The expenditures for provisions, clothing, coal, etc., $4 490,16; for marketing, $837 58; for bread, $2,588.66; for meat, $1,637 62; for milk, $1,715 16; for drugs and medicines $294.61; for book, stationary and printing, $45 of sundry items, $74; for fuel, $1,113 97; for salaries of teachers and officers, $1,429 00; for physician's salary, $150.00; for repairs, $1,592 76; planting trees and care of grounds, $162 44; for insurance, $195